[illegible] (truth) is it not? [illegible] – [illegible] laughter [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Oh, Alas. [illegible] ah. [illegible] anger [illegible]

[illegible]! വരുന്നോ? [illegible] Ah so, you are come? well

[illegible] abhorrence [illegible] alas! [illegible]!

[illegible] strange!

[illegible] (soft prints)

II Part

Syntax.

I of the Noun.

§33.

1. The ~~nomination~~ Rules for Genders are in general ~~well distinguished~~ faithfully adhered to. It occurs however that gender is also distinguished in animals, as [illegible], when speaking of [illegible] [illegible] an he ass. [illegible] crows (from [illegible])

[illegible]

On the other hand app. the fem. is much nearer to the neuter than to the masc. according to Hindoo notions: therefore phrases like the following are not rare:

[illegible] a female spider [illegible]

ഞാൻ [illegible] രണ്ടു കുട്ടികൾ [illegible]

I took a wife, from it (her) I had 2 children.

Whilst on the other hand [illegible] makes the [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

The Neuter may be used indiscriminately for Masc. & fem. where you count the persons only in their numerical relation: thus: [illegible] that which is the oldest (the eldest son) [illegible] the younger [illegible]

year of [illegible] took along the [illegible] [illegible] (with the [illegible]) [illegible] they saw (the [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] the chief secretary [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] (in races) [illegible]

2. The Plural is used in honourific addresses & conversations [illegible] [illegible]

(company [illegible]) [illegible] I must meet the [illegible] prince (in the field)

instead of the Singular: as [illegible] teacher. for [illegible], of Pronouns §44, 3. – also quite common [illegible] (pl. of [illegible] woman) sister, ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] wife, [illegible] house [illegible]

The Sing. is used for the Plural most freely, in the [illegible] all the young ones

pp. [illegible] (crowd of persons)

neuter [illegible] there are various trees. [illegible]

[illegible] വീട്ടിൽ [illegible] the people went to their respective homes (distribution)

and with the Numerals, referring to any gender: as [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible] 4 Adams, [illegible] 100 ~~people~~ persons.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] no. those of the south [illegible]

[illegible]

alter [illegible] pro [illegible]

[illegible]

അവൻ സുന്ദരൻ ([illegible])

അവൾ സുന്ദരി

അവൻ പ്രബലൻ – അവൾ പ്രബല

അവൾ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~

Neuter [illegible] Pron.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thus [illegible]

[illegible] I ~~and~~ etc. went [illegible] and my dependants for [illegible]

[illegible] (fem.)

UB TÜBINGEN P47 Ma I 797

[illegible] than 2 things
[illegible] 10 [illegible]
but also [illegible]
[illegible]: & always [illegible]
[illegible] 10 sons)
Ex. [illegible], amongst the
things or persons named =
herein, therein.
[illegible]
[illegible] he made the (Brâ's of)
the colonies to go farther even

([illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]. we are the only ones
[illegible]
[illegible].)

are sons of 10 father(s). [a proverbial speech in North Mal.]
In these cases the noun is regarded as a collective.

§ 34.

1. The subject of a proposition ~~which is always in the Nominative case~~ is generally placed before the finite Verb & the finite Verb generally closes the sentence; as ഞാൻ വരും I shall come
മരം വീണു the tree fell [illegible]

But in popular talk, in emphatic language, & in a long sentence stating a series of actions performed by one person the subject is often repeated after the final verb: thus after recording a long speech of King Cheraman Perumal, the sentence closes
[illegible]
— said he (~~[illegible]~~) the king called Cheraman P. [illegible] may [illegible] possible.
[illegible] An abstract of laws given by Sankara Acharyen, ends
— [illegible]
that this — commanded S. A. may you know it. [illegible]

2. Sometimes the subject is not expressed, either because (where we should use the passive) it is said indefinitely: as in [illegible] ~~they say~~ ~~one says~~ [illegible]
or because it is so defined that ~~there~~ no mistake can arise, as when one addresses an unexpected friend: വന്നോ or വന്നുവോ (Are you) come? [illegible]

[illegible] a sentence (one having) [illegible] (have-generally) [illegible]

The Rules for ~~apposition & for~~ the connexion of many Verbs. [illegible] coordination subjects & for apposition of Subst. or Adjectives are here given at once because the language treats both the same way [illegible] (hence you see it has life) [illegible]

Two & more subjects may be united in one proposition by affixing the copulative ഉം to both (§32.3): as
അച്ഛനും മകനും വന്നു father & son came
But as the language prefers to have only to deal with one subject, it often joins subordinate subjects with an eminent one by the Social case: as [illegible]
അച്ഛൻ മകനോടു കൂടി വന്നു the fath. c. with the son
or through Verbal participles of similar import:
[illegible]

[illegible]
~~ad § 36~~
~~Sometimes the Verb not required: [illegible] the ground hereof (is as follows) [illegible] this then (is stated) is the [illegible] morals for constructing~~
3, The general rules of [illegible]
[illegible] but to obviate misunderstanding [illegible]
I have heard the complaint [illegible] at the beginning, might add to the complexion, the complete [illegible]
Causal & conditional [illegible]
after final [illegible]
[illegible] comparison, if you consider it well that is you [illegible] is [illegible] something
[illegible]
also the manner in which [illegible]
[illegible]
— [illegible] that he did —
with the nobles in many places
chiefly [illegible] often with [illegible]
[illegible] in any [illegible] the [illegible]

Comparative Grammar of the – Francis Bopp
1845

Sanscrit, Zend, Greek Latin, Old Slav. Lithuan. Goth. & Germ. languages

Sounds & Signs

Short vowels in Sanscrit (ă lighter than a – ŭ very constant – (ŭ in Arab. more noble than ĭ)

(ε) ă, i, u (ṛ later out of ar) Goth. has also no ε, o (fallth [illegible] giba gebo) gr. α, ε, ο for अ, lat. a, e, o, ŭ

long vowels
ā ī ū (ṝ) Goth ô for â: ei read ī, Gr. often η, ω for आ (Gen. plur. ām, ων; Dual. [illegible]; dadāmi δίδωμι) Slav ā [illegible] vidarā – [illegible] Slova [illegible] (bû – by; sûnu – syn)

Diphth.
1, ă + ĭ – ए ê (french ai) ă + u – ओ (au) goth ai ei, oi (êmi – εἶμι; patês – ποτις; vêda – οἶδα) Slav [illegible] goth au lat. ē amēmus kāmayēma (गौः βοῦς) (ἑκατερος [illegible]; θεός Deus – dêvas; βοῦς, bovis – gô, gavi)
2, ā + ī – ऐ ai (suwāi) ā + u – औ (āo, āu)

Anuswâra in lith. (espec. before s – laupsinu I laud, laupsinsu I shall laud, hanisyāmi from han.

Visarga (Vorhauch) spell s & r. – in Zend mâo = mâs, luna, acc. मासम् mâoṅhĕm. (s represented by cons. & vow.)

Consonants

c	cʰ	g	gʰ	
ć	ćʰ	ǵ	ǵʰ	ṅ
ṭ	ṭʰ	ḍ	ḍʰ	ṇ
t	tʰ	d	dʰ	n
p	pʰ	b	bʰ	m

in Goth k & g. but also h. aih I have plur. aigun we have
(in Goth. gg = ng: briggan, tuggô = tongue) Gutt. [illegible] in Zend for गा, because first for ग – gô βοῦς – gâos, in the sense of [illegible] – Zâo
Aspirates are easily interchanged (घर = हर ? dʰûmas – fumus
χ sometimes = k (nakʰa ονυξ Nagel, han, dʰan = θεινω, φενω. Goth. thliuhan = fliehen
gʰ – gʰarma θερμη, lagʰu – levis, leicht, light. Ahd. lihti –
Palat. arose from Gutt. vāć (vox) N. vāk. plur. I. vāgbis, vākšu. are not in Goth
pacāmi [illegible] Inf. paktum. coquo, πεσσω, πεπτω, [illegible]
ćatur N. ćatvāras quatuor [illegible] τετταρες, [illegible] Litth. ketturi
panćan quinque πεντε, πεμπε, fimf, penki (Litth.) pers. [illegible]
rāǵan rex – rāǵata Silber argentum αργυρος. ǵānu genu γονυ [illegible]

(Asp. ćʰ = [illegible], sc. छिद् spalten scindo. छाया σκια. प्रछ् = fragen goth. frah. rogo [illegible] progo)

cerebr. arose from dentals (abound much in pracrit [illegible] पढम first for प्रथम (not in Zend)

Dent. tʰ in Goth. d. to form th = [illegible] in Greek always τ, ध & द represented by θ. Imp. पि [illegible] θι, मधु μεθυ. duhitar θυγατηρ
dvār θυρα dêwa Litth dievas θεος. – थ, थम in Plur. Dual τε, τον. asti ἐστιν, ratʰa rota.
– d often l lacrima δακρυμα. dîpa = λαμπας, [illegible] = [illegible]. dêha Goth leik. – [illegible]
litth. lika – as [illegible] hvêleiks = [illegible] (Pushtoo has ro. Slav pater. [illegible])

lab. pʰ rare (pʰala Frucht pʰêna Schaum Slav pjena, [illegible]). Zend p sometimes [illegible] for [illegible] bʰ very common (as dʰ) = φ goth. f.
भृ fero φερω, भू φυω, fui. but in lat. also = b. salu-ber, candela-brum, ama-bo, ama-bam. Dat. bʰyas – bus.

halfvow. y [illegible] v. Prakr. has often ǵ for y, thus {युवन् ἡβη. – Verbs in αζω = Verbs in – ayā mi, yuvan, juvenis [illegible]. Zend has [illegible] sh (french) yûyam for [illegible] make to be.

v = w. It hardens sometimes into a guttural as vic-si from viv-o. facio = [illegible] from fuo-fio.
Thus in Greek Digamma often Γ. – These 2 as in Semit lang. can not stand at the end. [illegible]
v after s in Zend = [illegible] spâ (hund) aspa [illegible] vispa all. In Pushtoo dropped: as [illegible]
l often = v. dʰana-vant = opu-lent. Goth. [illegible] (hvê laud) quantus, sval. tantus, samal. [illegible]
v = r bʰarâmas wir [illegible] Ahd. pirumes: [illegible] mas wir [illegible] = scrivumes [illegible] thus = [illegible]

l = nasals: anyas = alius: antaras = alter ([illegible]). balbus = [illegible]. ध्मा = flare.

Zend has no l, as Chinese no r. – r in lat & gr. sometimes interposed [illegible] corpus, [illegible]
[illegible] βραχιων brachium. [illegible] अनाज

Sibilants ś ṣ s h. — ś is son of k, (in goth h.) daśan. Zend. dasa decem δεκα taihun, litth. dészimtis (Zehn - [illegible])
pal. cer. dent. gutt. dṛś = dṛk - δερκω śvan canis κυων hunds szuns szuo

ś, seldom in beginning षष् litth. szeszi. (always after k: thus) aśru lacrima δακρυ, Trähne, tear aszara Zähre, [illegible] čahari
slav. = x. snuṣā - snocha, Schnur. क्ष = kś. dakṣiṇa dex dextra g. taihsvô aśva equus aszwa. paśu goth faihu Vieh
goth astau - ahtau litth. dešine Z daśina.

ṣ very changeable (into r ś s. h) genus, generis for genesis - plusima, meliosem. Varro arbosem (festus) f. Zend urvara S. urvarā
[illegible] = τ (τρεις [illegible]) Germ. [illegible] Spart. [illegible] goth. [illegible] [illegible]
In Slav. arises ch from ś, as [illegible] [illegible] — ś = h. [illegible] Zend. [illegible] = [illegible]
[illegible] from Zend [illegible] S. svadatta - [illegible] svapa

h. never at the close of words. hima hiems χειμων. — χαιρω hṛṣ. — χην hansa, χθες heri hyas, οχος - vah.
hṛd Goth hairtô, heart καρδ. cord. — αἱρεω harâmi. — litth. sz for h. aham is asz. szirdis = hṛd
— h. is also sometimes the remain of ध (Imper. हि) or भ (ग्रह् Ved. ग्रभ् greifen [illegible]) — very freq. in Zend. but only instead of [illegible]
Zend has z for ह as aham azem. hasta zasta, mahat mazas a mazô vahati (vehit) vazaiti

Guna (adding of a) Vriddhi (— of â)

Gr. i yasu, Guna एति is geht. gr. ειμι (ει μεν imas). — bud — bôdâmi ich weiss - φυγ - φευγω (also ε = अ)
Goth vitum wir wissen (विविद्म) vait ich weiss वेद (inst. of vaida). — bugum wir bogen baug ich bog.
Zend nairê homini, naraêća hominique. yaêtiyô quibus S. येभ्यस्. — aôzô Stärke v ओजस् — frequently [illegible]

German. Lautverschiebungsgesetz

hierin verhält sich das AHD zum Goth, wie dieses zum griech. (goth biuga, AHD. biugu piuku Mhd biuge N. biege

gr.	P	B	F	T	D	Th	K	G	Ch
goth	F	P	B	Th	T	D	–	K	G
AHD	B(V)	F	P	D	Z	T	G	Ch	K

the litth. leaves the Sanscr. Med. & Ten. untouched, but changes the aspirates into the former two, being destitute of aspi. itself.

S	Gr. L	Z	Go.	AHD
पादस्	ποδ-ς ped-s	pâdha	fôtus	vuoz
पञ्चन्	πεμπε quinque		fimf	vinf
पूर्ण	πλεος plenus	Z. pěrěnô	fulls	vol
पितृ	πατηρ pater	paitar	fadrein litth. parents	vatar
उपरि	ὑπερ super	Z. upairi	ufar	ubar
	κανναβις			hanaf
भञ्ज्	frango		brikan	prëchan
भुज्	frui, fructus		brûkôn	prûchôn
भ्रातृ	frater		brôthar	pruoder
भृ	φερω fero		baira	piru
भ्रू	οφρυς		—	prawa
कपाल	κεφαλη, caput		haubith	houpit
तम्	τον istum		thana	den
त्रयस्	τρεις, tres		threis Z. thri	drî
अन्तर	ετερος alter		anthar	andar
दन्तम्	οδοντα dentem		thuntus	zand
द्वौ	δυο duo	Z. dva	twai	zuênê
दक्षिणा	δεξια dextra	Z. dašina	taihsvô	zësawa
उद	ὑδωρ, unda (vada)		vatô	wazar
दुहितृ	θυγατηρ		dauhtar	tohtar
द्वार	θυρα fores		daur	tor

S	Gr. L	Go.	AHD
मधु	μεθυ	—	mëto
श्वन्	κυων. can.	hunths	hund
हृदय	καρδ cord	hairtô	herza
अक्ष	οκος ocul.	augô	ouga
अश्रु	δακρυ lacr.	tagr	zahar
पशु	pecus Z. pasu	faihu	vihu
श्वशुर	ἑκυρος socer	svaihra	suehur
दशन्	δεκα decem	taihun	zehan
ज्ञा	γνω gnosco	kan	chan
जाति	gân, γενος genus	kuni	chuni
जानु	γονυ genu	kniu	chniu
महत्	μεγας magnus	mikils	mihil
हंस	χην anser	gans	kans
ह्यस्	χθες heri	gistra	kestar
लिह्	λειχ ling	laigô	lěkôm
त्वं	Z. [illegible]	thwôi = thu-s	dir
प्र	Z. [illegible] fra	fra-	
प्रीणामि	Z. âfrînâmi	frijô	
अप्	aqua	âfs	ahva (fluss)
-ति	abstr. subst. -σις influenced by preceding letters	ga-scafts Schöpf ga-baurthis geburt ga-mundis Gedächtniss	

litth	S
ratas Rad	रथस् Wagen
búsu ero	भविष्यामि
kas qui Go. hvas	कस् Z. [illegible] kô
dûmi δίδωμι	ददामि
pats Gatte	पतिस् Z. paitis
penki	pancan
trys	trayas
keturi	ćatvâras
ketwirtas	ćaturtas
szaká Ast	शाखा

(but नखस् is nagas Nagel)

[illegible]

asti harit est viridis aber
harid barati x harid asti
Mhd. mit Kote, aber minangot
ter dag, aber tes tages
ih pin, aber ih ne bin
admi - edo - atsi edisti

Concerning roots

In Sanscrit two kinds of radicals 1,) Verb. & Nom. roots 2,) Pron. roots (1,) इ ire 2,) इ [illegible]) zufällig
All are monosyll. therefore either single vowels or conson. or = skand, scando. (कुमार spielen [illegible] Denom). जागृ wachen — redupl.
(In semit. lang. the vowels belong not to the roots but to gramatical mechanism)
There are 3 kinds of languages 1,) monosyll. without power of compos. & grammat. — chines., in which grammatical categories can only be known from the position, the radicals occupy in a sentence 2,) monosyll. with power of compos. espe. by joining Verbal & Pron. radicals into one, like soul & body. 3,) conson. roots, who modify their meaning by interior vowel changes. — In Sanscr. 10 Conjugation, marked by differ. of Pres & Pret.

1,) Nro 1 & 6 add अ to the root (the first of 1000 rad. add guna, as बुध, बोधति he knows, the sixth of 130 तुद tundo, तुदति
— Greek has ε (o before Nasal) = अ — λειπ-ο-μεν, φευγ-ομεν from λιπ, φυγ have guna: λεγ-ομεν, λιβ-ο-μεν [illegible]
— Lat. has i (for a) leg-i-mus, = λεγ-ομεν (as ποδος pedis पदस्) & in 3pl. u — legunt for leg-a-nti.
— Goth hait-a (ich heisse), hait-i-s, hait-i-th (= Lat.) 2 Persdu. hait-a-ts. Pl. hait-a-m, hait-ith, hait-a-nd.
the Guna in keina (keimen) from kin = जन्, biuga (biegen) fr bug (भुज्): greipa fr grip ग्रभ्

2,) Nro 4 adds य, esp. neuter verbs नश्यति perit (about 130) — vahs-ja (cresco) vahs-ji-th (wächst) pret. vôhs — Z. ucs-yaini crescebat

3,) Nro 2. 3. 7 add the term. to the root, (but have passed into the Nro 1. in Lat. edimus for edmus according to est, estis Goth itam. Ahd iz-a-mês for iz-mês. S अद्मस्) — Nro 2. (70) adds guna before light term. एमि but इमस्
These rad. terminate in Gr. mostly in vowels Ι, ΦΑ, ΓΝΩ, ΔΩ, ΣΤΑ, ΘΗ, ΦΥ, ΛΥ. and ΕΣ, in lith. lat. Germ. asti, esti, est, ist. — In lat. I, DA, Sta. Qua (in-quam. goth quat) also Ess, Vel (Vul). — Nro 3 has redupl. in Spec. Temp. only 20 roots ददामि δίδωμι, lith dudu. भी, [illegible] — जजन्मि [illegible] γι-γνομαι. —
Nro 7 (24) adds Nasal in Spec. Temp. भिनद्मि findo. bindmas findimus. (n in Lat. preserved, but joined with Nro 13 अ). — Greek ΜΑΘ, ΛΑΒ, ΘΙΓ mit [illegible] Nasal μανθ-αν-ομεν etc.

4,) Nro 5 (30) & 8 (10. as कृ & such as terminate in न & ण) have, the first nu, the second u: both enlarged by guna before light terminations. आप्नोमि adipiscor, आप्नुमस् adipiscimur. in Greek δείκνῡμι, δείκνυμεν. In Nro 8. तनोमि τάν-υμι तनुमस् = τάν-υμες. — Similar perhaps the Goth v in saihva (sehe), but sahv (sah)

5,) Nro 9 adds ना, before heavy term. the lighter नी — मृद् zermalmen (mordeo) mṛdnāmi, mṛdnīmas. δάμνημι, δάμναμεν

6,) Nro 10 adds अय aya in Spec. Tempp. ay in the whole Verb. (plenty of Denom. & all Causal. verbs. as वेद-aya-ti also [illegible] he makes to know, śrāv-aya-ti he makes to hear — from श्रु). — Ahd. manôn, [illegible] mahnen, in hapêm, hapêmes, hapêat is ê contraction of a + i or j. — Lat. moneo. Zend मायेमि Scr. मानयामि for man-aya-mi AHd. var-manên verachten — mâna is denom. from mâna [illegible], this from man, meinen, goth man. cfr memini — Hither belong the Gr. verb in αω, εω, οω, the Lat. 2d & many of 1st & 4th conjug. — the angelsax forms in „iga" for iya.

Roots ending in vowels 1,) none in अ. but 2,) many in आ, as
गा 3 gehen lat. navi-ga-re (fati-gare fr fatiscor) βιβημι = जगामि. Go. ga-thvô [illegible] Z gâ-tu Ort. AHD gâ-m ich gehe = जगामि
स्था ἵστημι तिष्ठामि Ahd. stâm stâs, stâ-t. Lat = AHD. Z. histâmi = greek. — stant (AHD) & standa (Goth) arise from a t, which also Zend gives to many â roots as znâ wissen znâdhayên lavent, dâ legen nidaith depare, also
मा messen (με-τρον) is in Goth MAT. pres. mita
ज्ञा 9 γνω, gna (gnarus) AHD chna (chnâ ta kennen). But goth. kann AHD chann resemble more जानामि
ध्मा 1 blasen, in spec forms धम् lat. fla. AHD. Plâ (plâta - flavi). As धमनी vein, so also Blôtha Blut may here find its origine

3,) in इ — Ι-ω, i-re. Goth hir-i = come here Imp. (du. hir-jat. pl. hir-jith) iddja ich ging. Z aêiti er geht out of एति — lith. eiti
श्रि 5 gehen, with उत् — उच्छ्रित erhoben cresca- cre-vi. also gradior. श्रयति er geht. AHD. Scrit schreiten, with T, als Mat fr मा
स्मि Smil AHD. smile, [illegible] — प्री 3 Z [illegible] fr Goth frijô ~ प्रिय. — भी 3 lith bijau Goth fija, AHD fiêm hasse बिभेमि (φειδ φεβομαι φοβ)

शी² liegen, schlafen κεῖ. Ved. śétē = κεῖται. — ह्री³ sich schämen HRU, bereuen AHD.

4.) in उ. द्रु¹ laufen द्रवति er läuft δίδρα- [illegible] (δεδράμηκεν = dravâmas). — प्लु¹ schw. fliess. प्लव Schiff L. Flu. Gr. πλέω πλεύσω (fut. πλεύσω with Guna = प्लोष्ये. Litth. plaukiu schwimmen (= fluc-si). AHD VLUZ fliessen Goth Flut.

clamo drâv

श्रु³ ΚΛΥ Goth Hliu-man Ohr [illegible] Litth. klausau ich höre (, [illegible]) (& cluens from [illegible] hören). credo perh. hören machen = Z. çrodé (κλυτὸς berühmt) Z çrâvayêmi ich spreche. AHD [illegible]-u-mês clamarimus Gr. κλη-ιω. —

रु hu⁵ [illegible] ὄρνος. — पू¹·⁹ reinigen pu-rus. पवन Reiniger & Wind — goth Fona, Feuer) पावक Feuer goth fôna πῦρ Villa

ब्रू² sprechen Z [illegible] Gr. ῥέFω (= श्रावयति; as ῥέω, ῥεῦ fliessen from स्रु fliessen) SPRAH — [illegible] paray Malay.

भू Z बू Litth. bu (fut. busu) Lat FU, Gr. φυ (also βυ in πρέσβυς, & πρεσ = प्र, cf. प्रभु. AHD. bim, pi [illegible] plur. pirum-wês = bavâmas. Du [illegible] (wie वस् [illegible] vas, was, war geworden & भवन् [illegible]) bana, bauen = facio, (Prakr. bôvêmi, bôvêsi, bôvêti, bana, banais, banait). —

Roots ending in consonants, & with अ. — वच् 1.2. [illegible] (aôcta dixit) Gr. ἐπ, Fεπ. Vox. AHD. WAH. WAG ki-wahu [illegible]

प्रछ्⁶ Z pĕrĕs Goth Frah. rogo from FROG. — पत् 1 fall, fliegen Z pat fliegen ΠΕΤ. Lat. peto, impetus. petna. penna AHD [illegible] vedara

वद् 1.10. Lat. vas vad-is. उद् the same (Vd.) AHD. Waz. var-wâzu maledico [illegible].

सद्⁶ sitzen (mit नि sich setzen) Sed. Sid. Gr. ἑΔ, ἑΖ-Goth Sat. pres. sita. — अन्² wehen अनिल Wind. Goth. AN. spiro ἄνεμος animus

जन् 3. Z. zan. (zazâmi erzeuge) γεν, gen. Goth Kin keimen, Kuni Geschlecht.

कृ 8 Z kĕrĕna AHD. karawan, garawan bereiten, [illegible] [illegible] creo, cura (कृ fac) ceremonia, paro. Gr. κραίνω. κρατύς — without. [illegible] (y for v; kurvanti fariunt, curant)

वह्¹ Z vaz. L VEH Gr ὄχος Wagen = Fόχος.

श्वस् 2. spiro. — ग्रह् 9.10. nehmen Ved. ग्रभ् Z gerep. Goth Grip greifen. prehendo. Klept. Gr. ΑΛΙΦ [illegible] γρῖφος Netz

2.) आस् 2. Gr Ἡς (ἧμαι — ἧσμαι). — भ्राज् 1, glänzen Z bĕrĕz. berezant glänzend AHD PERAHTA [illegible] φλέγω flag flagro

3.) छिद् 7 SCInD, ΣΧΙΖ, also σκεδάννυμι. Gr. SKAID scheiden.

विद् 2. (vid. Z) ἸΔ, Go Vid. AHD. Viz. Lat. Vid. & εἴδω sehen = [illegible] [illegible]) nivid Z. [illegible] [illegible]? Go. in-veita an-beten.

दिश् 6. zeigen. Z dis. Gr. ΔΙΚ (Guna δεικ-νυ-μι) Lat. Dico (dicis causa). Go. TIH, ga-teihan verkünden, taikns Zeichen

4.) जीव् 1. Litth. gywa-s lebendig. gywata Leben. Goth kwiva N. quivs lebendig. Lat. Viv (from Quiv as viginti = triginta) bis = duis

Z. has dropped either the Vowel (gva, gvô lebend) or the Cons. (gîva — gî) = ζάω. But βίος through Vivo. —

5.) रुच् 1. glänzen. Z raoc. Lat. luc-s. & Gr. ΛΥΚ (ἀμφιλύκη, λυκόφως) λύχνος. λευκός. Go. Luh (lauhmuni Blitz, lucern lauhatjan leuchten, liuhath Licht [illegible])

रुद् 2 weinen Lat Rud. Gr. ΛΥΖ. AHD. Ruz weinen (riuzu. rôz for caus. [illegible]) —

6.) मुष् 1. perh. = orno schmücken (as amo from कम्), uro from उष् brennen. [illegible] [illegible].

7. सेव् 1. ehren bes. मेह् [illegible] Gr. Mit, [illegible] [illegible].

Formation of nouns espec. by adding pron. stems; pure roots are rare, except some fem. Abstr. भी, युध्, मुद्, φλόξ, [illegible] vic, pac. duc. & modern truncated roots: more common at the end of comp. as धर्मविद्. carni-fic. tubi-cen. χέρ-νιβ. — To roots like स्थ [illegible] t is added as sarvaga [illegible] [illegible] Lat in ST. Stit from S, Sta as com-it [illegible] equ-it. al-it [illegible], super-sti-t. [illegible]

formation of cases

The groundform is generalisation of the Ind. cases (but the grammarians are once taken f. i. in asmat, yushmad, not isa, yu)
— The Neutr. is an excellency of these languages, marked by shortness, the fem. has broader vowels & a fuller form
— Numbers are marked not through addition, as [illegible], but through modification of the casesyllables (bhyam, bhyas, [illegible])
— Dual & Neutr. suffer by time, till they die away. Sanscr. has a full D. Zend has it rarely in Verbs, Pali & Latin have only a remainder in words for 2 & both; Pracr. has none. Slav. has it in the Noun & too, where goth. has lost it, preserving it only in Verb. (Hebr. in Noun. Arab in Both, Egypt. only a few remainders). — The cases express local (then also tempor. & causal) relations of the nouns, arisen from pronouns; but as in later ages the Pronoun inherent to the Verb are ~~[illegible]~~ connected & explained by isolated Pronouns, put before it, as the cases through Prepos. & Art.
final letter of Themas. Sanscr. has a, i, u long & short. short a, always masc. or neutr., in Z. & Litth. a, in Goth. also a, but later [illegible] & e, in Greek o (λογο-ς) [illegible] in Old Slav (novo-grad) Lat. o, later u (but [illegible] remained in cola, gena, cida, old composita; greek α-ς, gr. Gen. ου!). In Slav. there are many masc. in j, neutr. in e (knjaž; [illegible] more [illegible]) whose thema was jo, in masc changed to j, in neutr. to e. (~ [illegible], [illegible]-ιο-ς, socius, [illegible]. serdce [illegible] = [illegible] proofs of this [illegible] in the corresp.
femin. ā. — short i. (3 genders) in germ. the 2d Decl. in Lat e facile, mare for facili mari (वारि) in gr. ε.
Slav. [illegible] = कृमि vermi. Wurmi. also [illegible] [illegible]. — [illegible] = मति. —
m. (not n.)
short u (3 gend.) gr. υ, Goth u. Lat u 4th Decl. — Slav. Masc. u is often guna -ov, [illegible], or o — [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. old i themas have immigrated as ogni fire. Dat ogner i (S. agni. Lat igni. Litt. ugni)
long vowels belong in S. mostly to fem. (never to neutr., rarely masc.): long ā in Zend often shortened,
in Goth. also either shortened to a (acolig) or ō [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] kā. [illegible] Sa kā. Lat ā Litth. Nom ā
Gr. & Dor. [illegible] — Slav. a fem. (& masc. = nauta) ja is the fem (या) corresp. with j, jo as sinj blau, sinja
f. sine n. — savyas (S. [illegible]) savyā, savyam Slav: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]. — long ī mostly character.
fem. addition as महती from महत gross. — Zend has the same. — Litth. very faithfully: ésanti [illegible]
[illegible] = सती, [illegible]. — Gr. difficult to be recognized [illegible] from [illegible], as स्वाद्वी
fr. स्वादु sweet — [illegible] (ορχηστρια, [illegible]) = त्री in [illegible] [illegible] (genitric-s in greek ε in [illegible]
thus [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]). — often ī in forms of the fem. ī represented by a, as [illegible]
— in goth. the partic. themas [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ resemble [illegible]. The comp. [illegible] — [illegible] i — long ū (rare, mostly
fem.) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] brows ὀφρῦ-ς — Diphth. ै [illegible], but the Lat. v Decl. belongs to the
[illegible] planities planitia show, (pauper-ies, ia [illegible], [illegible]). The Lat. s in the Nom of the v Decl. is
of an antiquity, older than Sanscr. which in fem. ā has lost the sign of the Nom: (as also
[illegible], [illegible] are older than [illegible] [illegible], & as old as Zend [illegible] [illegible]) the Gen.
of the v Decl. is ei ~ dee (deai) the other in ēs ~ familias. — rēs = रास्, rebus = [illegible]. — the Litth fem. ins, = [illegible] in
N. pl. ēs = Lat. — ō only in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (and [illegible]) Acc. [illegible] = diem Dor [illegible] = [illegible]
[illegible] by day = divo, [illegible] m. [illegible] neutr. Ju-piter [illegible] Jovis fr. [illegible] Dat. [illegible] Jovi. (Djovis. Varro)
Diespiter
Ζευς [illegible] [illegible] Διος = [illegible]. — [illegible] masc. [illegible] fem. [illegible] (Dat βοΐ, [illegible] bovi)
Bov-s
Z. gāos [illegible] [illegible]
— au only in [illegible] & [illegible] ([illegible] as nau, [illegible], ναῦς, [illegible], navis) [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
lat navis, navibus for naus, naubus. — as v turns easily guttural [illegible] naocho. Nagra.
fin. cons. in Sanscr. n-t-s, r. are common. — Gutt. none. but in Lat. & Gr. Duc, Vorac Leg. [illegible], [illegible],
[illegible] (naka) [illegible]. — Pal. c, j [illegible] voc, [illegible] as in [illegible] sanguis. Z. drug [illegible] Nom
[illegible] suff. — Dent [illegible], [illegible] only in radicals ([illegible] only in [illegible] path Nom [illegible] pons) as [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] in Sert [illegible], [illegible] vr. nt. (Gr. in d are compos. as κορυ-θ ορνι-θ
[illegible] [illegible]
Gr. in d are of later origin
Peculiar in [illegible]

— Go. ha in pres part. nd for nt. Lith. ant nomin. ans for ants, like Lat & Zend older than Sanscr.—
n.rad. in can[illegible] [illegible] युज jungen—
n very comon. esp. in the Germ. = Sanscr & Lat. draco-n- [illegible] in Nom नाम Namen-u.— In Slav. is men a very com. neutr syllable = मन् sfx., as sie-men (seed) se-mi-, Imen is नामन् nomen Namen.— Lab only in roots अप् Wasser the others in Compos. water in greek & Lat mostly radical. But plebs is from प्ल & Fu.— aqua aqua (am-nis as [illegible]) Halfvowels ल only in [illegible], र very common, esp. through तर suff. in Lat r for s (f. inst. comparat. ior ईयस्) also for ri, ru (viz. Go. vair Mann from vaira-s.— Thus l from r- (mel), but L.l. from मालिन् suffx.— Sibil. ष श ह only in radic. but स in neutr as तेजस् glanz u तिज schärfen.— In Gr. μενεος for Μενες, Τειχ (Pur. τειχεσ-σι, ορεσ-σι also σακεσ-παλος, τελεσ-φορος) γηρας जरस् alter.— Lith us in Part Perf.— Slav. es = Skr neutr. NEBES Himmel = नभस् in N. s is compensated by change of e to o.—

Number of Cases Sk & Z. 8, Lith wants only the Abl. inst.— The difference of weak & strong cases see in

	str.	weak
Sing. N.V	तुदन्	"
Ac	तुदन्तम्	"
Ins	"	तुदता
D.	"	तुदते
Ab	"	तुदतस्
Gen	"	तुदतस्
Loc	"	तुदति
Du. N.A.V.	तुदन्तौ	"
I.D.Ab	"	तुदद्भ्याम्
Gen.L.	"	तुदतोस्
Pl. N.V.	तुदन्तस्	"
Ac	"	तुदतस्
Ins	"	तुदद्भिस्
D.Ab	"	तुदद्भ्यस्
G	"	तुदताम्
L	"	तुदत्सु

of the weak class you may sometimes distinguish yet a weaker in the cases beginning with Vowels.— Z. preserves the strong form more faithfully, still f.i. śvan hund you have in Z. the weak Gen. śunô & the strong N. Acc. spâ, spânem, S. श्वा, श्वानम्. ap water N. âfs Acc âpem but Gen. abl. apô, Abl apat. In Plur. N. & Acc are often interchanged.— Gr. πατηρ, πατερα, πατρος = पिता पितरम्, पितुर् but πατρι like पितरि Loc. Go. brôthar N. Acc. V. but brôthrs, brôthr G. D. (भ्रातुः D. भ्रातरि L.) Thus from goth AHMAN geist G.D. ahmins, ahmin, as weaker forms.— Between bordering vowels have the Ind. languages of late न, in old Veda forms अया, इया, उया as also एना, इना, उना. Zend has this न for Gen plur. also AHD ahô-n-ô aquarum from ahô aqua.

Singular.

Nominativ.

In S. is s Nom suff. of masc & fem. stems ending in vowels. In Zend it turns to a—u, which makes ô (from अः [illegible], [illegible] आ— they are in Neutr अ)
— The Goth suppresses a & i before s, except in monosyllab. hva-s wer [illegible] (but. wulf-s gast-s) but in masc. ja— harjis heer, which ji in longer words turns ei, andeis fund, ragineis Rath.— Similar is the Lith Nom. as Atpirktt-jis Erlöser. jaunickis Jüngling for jaunikajis. (Goth adj. in य mid is medius for midja-s मध्यम्.— Hg. er plinter Goth blinds (is Gr. or AHD. ir, MH. er) A Nord. r Nom.— Goth s.
— the other Dialects, also Slav. lost it.— The fem. in ई, या lost their Nom. s, the other languages shorten even the vowel (except in monosyll. Goth sô diese hwô welche. Z. hâ, kâ, whilst Stri f.i. Streit. But mara perene plena, kainê (कन्या) Mädchen Acc kanyanm (similar Gr. y. lat. [illegible])
— masc. & fem. Themata when terminating in cons. loose their s, so tudan for tudants, vâk for vâks. Z. Gr & Lat preserve here the older form âfs, [illegible], draco- δρακ for δρακοντς, comes for comits; and nts turns ns in Lat. Aeol. Lith as Zend amans ridens, sukans Z. srâvayaṅs profunden.
— n is often lost in Nom. râga-putra, nâma for nâman, धनी for धनिन्, राजा for राजन्. Z. lengthens not in this case caśma Auge & caśman. n. Lat. in m. f. sermô actio in neutr nomen. (tubi-cen masc, fidi-cen, os-cen but Sanscr. even [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]—[illegible]) -c serves in

Lat. to compensate for the loss of n, as in S. the lengthened vowel. Thus in Litth. akmen Stein (अश्मन्) Nom. akmů. SZUN Hund szů. – Go. ah-an Verstand (wie rag-an Gerschrei) Geist v. ah-ja ich denke. Stau-an Richter (stau-ja ich richte) Nom. aha, stana. – Go. has also male in man as Ahman Geist, Nom. ahma (verb. v. ah [illegible]; goth. denken – âtman) Go. Milhman, Nom. milhma Wolke fr. Skr. mih (मेह. mingo, ὀ-μιχέω). – Neutr. in n lengthen in Goth. a to ô in all strong cases, therefore also plur. namôna = नामानि. – N. fem. in ई (ईशा. for ईशानी) in goth. Managein Menge is a later addition, i.e. the fem. term. (as sundarî fr. sundara schön) thus Mikilein Größe, nom. mikilei = managei from mikila, managa. – Evenso is ô-n related to आ of Tuggôn N. tuggô lingua, gihvâ. Daurôn, N. daurô θύρα. Vidôvô, n. विधवा (वि, धव Mann) vidua. – Mitathjôn Maass = lat. action, Skr. मि, Gr. μέ-ς (μέτρον) also Mitathi. – Rathjôn Rechenschaft (v ratio) thjôn from या as विद्या Wissenschaft ga-run-jôn Ueberschwemmung. – Greek alone of all dialects does not sacrifice in the Nom. both n & s, but keeps εὐδαίμων or τάλας: an older Nom. form may have been εὐδαιμωνς, εὐδαιμος, τερην, τερες, ταλαν, ταλας: & v is modern as in Brunnen G. AHD prunno, Go. brunna. Brunnen G. Brunnen od. Brunnen G. Brunnens. Neutr. Herz, AHD Herzan, N. herza N. H. herz and still Gen. herzens, not herzen. – panca sapta (astan = astau) nava dasa are Neutr. Nom. as πέντε, ἑπτά, ἐννέα, δέκα. – Those in अर् throw र् in Nom. & lengthen as पिता, माता etc., but με, τωρ, τορ arise from the old suffix तार् – cf. दाता δοτήρ dator Acc. दातारम् δοτῆρα, datorem Dual: dâtârau δοτῆρε pl. दातारस् δοτῆρες datores. Zend peita, dâta acc. paitarĕm, dâtarĕm. Litth. fem. mote dukte = माता, दुहिता pl. moteres, dukteres. Gen. sing. moters ducters. Gen. pl. moterů, dukterů. – Seser Schwester = svasar, but Nom. sessů. – But Germ. like Gr. & Lat. keeps r. brôthar, svistar, dauhtar AHD vatar, pruodar, suëstar, tohtar. – masc. & fem. अस् mostly composita, as दुर्मनस्. manas, durmanâs, n. as. δυσμενής, ες. similarly gravior (r for s, o heavier than a – cf. गरीयस्) gravius गरीयस्. Litth. menů = menuo (Mond) from menes (cf. मास् Mond, maass. mensis, cf. Radd. cl. VII binadmi findo) The change is like akmen, akmů, & seser, sessů. gen. menesio.

Sanskrit	Zend	Gr.	Lat.	Litth	goth	
m. vṛka-s	rĕhrkô	λυκο-ς	lupu-s	wilka-s	vulf-s	
m. ka-s	kô	"	"	ka-s	hva-s	
n. dâna-m	dâte-m	δωρο-ν	donu-m	gëragut	daur [illegible]	
n. ta-t	ta-t	το	is-ta-d	ta-i	tha-ta	
f. gihvâ	hizva	γλωσσα	Terra	rankà hand	giba gab	
f. kâ	kâ	"	"	"	hvô	
m. patis	paiti-s	ποσι-ς	hosti-s	pati-s	gasti-s friend	patis commonly pat-s Gatte but comp. wiesz-pati-s Landesherr = Z. vîs-paiti old form
m ...	"	"	i-s	"	i-s	
f. priti-s	âfritis	πορτι-ς	siti-s	awi-s [illegible]	ansts	
n. vâri	vairi	ἴδρι	mari	"	"	
			id	–	i-ta	
n "	"	"				
f. bavishyanti	bûsyainti	"	"	bûsenti	"	
m. sûnu-s futura	pasu-s	ἰχθυ-ς	pecu-s	sunù-s	sunu-s	
f. tanus Körper	tanu-s	πιτυ-ς	acu-s	"	handu-s	
n. madhu	madhu	μεθυ	pecu	darku sp. ply	faihu [illegible]	

		Zend	Gr	Lat	Litth	Goth	
f.	vadʰûs Mait						
m f.	gâus (for गाउस्)	gâus gâo-s	βους	bo-s	"	"	
f.	nâu-s		ναυ-ς	navi-s	"	"	
m	bʰaran (crâk)	baran-s (vâc-s),	φερων (οπ-ς or)	ferens (voc-s)	sukans (dewfend)	fijands	f वाच् भरन्
m.	âtmâ	aṡma (puṁl)	ἀϋτμων	sermo	akmů (-en Dui)	ahma	न्
n	nâma	nâma	ὄνομα	nomen	"	namô	न्
m	brâtâ	brâta,	πατηρ	frater	"	brôthar	तृ
f	duhitâ	dughdha,	θυγατηρ	mater	dukté,	dauhtar	तृ
m	dâtâ	dâta,	δοτηρ	dator	"	"	तृ
n.	vacas	vacô (vaṡ)	ἔπος	opus	"	"	= ἔπος

Zend zâ ofrdr Acc zaiṁ, commonly zĕm (or ğ) as zĕmi in terra – गाम् – here g & z stood at first ग cfr Δη (Γη) – μητηρ

Accusativ.

S. Z. Lat. m. Gr. euphon. ν Litth. Anusvara. Germ. lost in Subst. preserved in Pron. & Adj. Go blindana Ahd plintan. Hindi. Slav. preserves in ǫ, ũ an union of radical o with the nasal changed to v (vodǫ aqua-m for vodo-ũ). – Themata ending in conson. interpose S. a, Z Lat. e (Z also i as [illegible]) Gr. α ν (but ν lost [illegible]): thus in Sanscr. also monosyllables, श्री forms श्रि – यम्, [illegible], similar βασιλῆα for βασιλεων. In Lat words as igne-m is e for i (अग्निम्) in 1st & 2nd (& 5th) decl. no connecting vowel is wanted. – Sanscr. Neutrals in a with their Gr & Lat relations use this sign as impers. also for Nom. dayanam Z sayanem [illegible] the others use the Thema for N & Acc alike as वारि, ἴδρι, Lat mare for i. thus मधु, [illegible] vadu, Z vôhu (= वसु) μεθυ [illegible], pecu, genu (u closing in Lat always long, but Lat – ubi). Lat has lost the feeling for difference of gender in cons. them. as capac, soler(t)-s, amant(s). Goth has no sign for Neutr (daur(a) द्वारम्). ja stems suppress [illegible] Reikja [illegible] N. Acc Reiki [illegible] i stems are wanted, u only in faihu. – Litth has no Neutr in Subst. but darkù [illegible] in N. A. & V. for the masc N darkùs, A darku-n, géra [illegible], but géra-s, géra-n masc. (Side [illegible] & [illegible] – e for i) & [illegible] in [illegible] (also [illegible] quid [illegible]). – Pron. have t, Z t for Nom Acc Neutr (= [illegible]. Zel [illegible] Can. [illegible] Mal [illegible]). Goth ta (as Acc masc. na fem.) as blinda-ta coecum, midja-ta medium show, transferred upon Adjectives (thus in Southindian [illegible] etc) AD. z, NHd. s. Thus also the Pron. I (Lat i-d, Engl. i-t. Germ. e-s). The Gr had to lose all τ (το for τοτ or τοδ) cfr ὅττι, which like [illegible], has not a mere metrical origine. – This t arises from त as, [illegible] (Gr. το, Goth tha.) as the neutr & Acc. m from a Pron. M (i-ma [illegible] a-mu [illegible]). Z imat [illegible] Gr. με in μιν, νιν; Lat d in istud, id from t, [illegible] from [illegible]). – Litth has tai [illegible] opposite to ta-t, Z ta-t, Gr. το; an i similar to [illegible], [illegible], & the Veda [illegible] इदं, (latid) contained in [illegible] & [illegible].

m.	vrka-m	vĕhrkĕ-m	λυκο-ν	lupum	wilka-n	vulf
m.	ka-m	kĕ-m		"	ka-n	hwa-na
n.	dâna-m	dâte-m	δωρο-ν	donu-m	géra	daur
n.	ta-t	ta-t	το	is-tu-d	ta-i	tha-ta
f.	gihvâ-m	hizva-ṅm	χωρα-ν	terra-m	ranka-n	giba
f.	kâ-m	ka-ṅm	"	"	"	hvô
m.	pati-m	paitim	ποσι-ν	hoste-m	pâti-n	gast i-na
m		"	"	"	"	
f.	prîti-m	âfrîti-m	ποσι-ν	siti-m	awi-n	anst
n.	vâri	vairi	ἴδρι	mare	"	"
n		"	"	i-d	"	i-ta
f.	bʰavishyanti-m	bûsyainti-m	"	"	"	"

m	sûnu-m	paśûm	ἰχθυ-ν	pecu-m	sunu-n	sunu
f	tanu-m	tanû-m	πιτυ-ν	socru-m	"	handu
n	madu	madhu	μεθυ	pecu	darkù	faihu
f.	vadʰûm	"	"	"	"	"
mf.	gâ-m	ga-ṅm	βου-ν	bovem	"	"
f.	nâvam		ναυν		"	"
f.	vâc-am	vâc-ĕm	ὄπα	voc-em	"	fijand
m.	bʰarantam	barentem	φεροντα	ferentem	"	ahman
m.	âtmânam	asmanem	ἀϋτμονα	sermonem	"	namô
n.	nâma	nâma	ὄνομα	nomen	"	brôthar
m	brâtaram	brâtarem	πατερα	fratrem	(AHd fater-an)	dauhtar
f.	duhitaram	dughdharem	θυγατερα	matrem		
m.	dâtâram	dâtârem	δοτηρα	datorem		
n.	vacas	vacô	ἔπος	opus	"	

Instrumental Dativ.

Instr. आ (= आ prap. on, to, till from Pron. अ) Z. shortened as zaōsa mit Willen, a zaōsa ohne Willen, a na dies dispersed in monosyllables & hâ proprio. Whilst the Vedas have got forms as स्वप्नया durch Schlaf, & com. pronouns have मया durch mich, पत्या durch den Gatten, has the modern language inserted an euphon. न, which changes a terminating अ into ए, thus वृकेण, आत्मना, वारिणा. Feminine reject n, but mingle an i as जिह्वया. Thus Zend. — Goth. ê corresponds with आ: Instr. the hvê = Zend khâ. svê (durch welche [illegible], wie) Ahd. sô signifying both as & thus (Angels. ~~ac~~ swâ = Zend. — The Slav. has preserved the Skr. flexion in femin. & Pron. & mingle i as rodoj-û from roda f. volejû from Volja (f) kostijû from kosti f) [Pali पीतिया = S. प्रीत्या].—

The Germ. Dat is a shortened Instr. & therefore in A themas identical with the theme Vulfa — vulfa as Z. vĕhrka from VEHRKA. Some remarkable ruins of former structures are: hvammê-h hvarjammê-h cuique, ai-nummê-hun ulli for ainammê-hun. In I themata is I lost, U in the U stems produces Guna (gast'a for gasti-a. sunau for sunav-a. Z. pansnû from pansnu dust). — Stems ending in cons. have lost their a as fijand, ahmin, brôthr. The feminines form their Dat. in a way similar to sunau (HVEITA = श्वेता Instr. श्वेतया Goth. hveitai der weissen, gibai dem Geschenk, thizai dieser, handau der Hand for handava, anstai from ANSTI Gunst). — Ahd has diu, hviu corresponding with the hvê & from Ah — hiu-tagu, hiutu, heute. Thus mit worta, mit custu mit gôtum (huata) mit kastu mit Gunst (KASTI). This ea is for a, as in the Neutr. Plur. of the Pron. & Adj. — Lith has preserved in a-stems û = आ. (dievu Z daêva) as in Gen. Plur. But femal. stems in â have ranka manu. The others have mi (plur. mis) as Lat bi, bis (vobis, tibi), which m certainly arose from b. — Slav. masc. & neutr have shortened this mi into m.

						Go.
m. vṛkēn-a	vĕhrka	wilkû	vulfa	f. nâv-â	"	
f. gihvay-â	hizvay-a	rankà	gibai	f. vâc-a	vâc-a	"
m. paty-â	paithy-a	pati-mi	gasta	m. barat-â	barĕnta	fijand
f. prîty-â	âfrîthy-a	awi-mi	anstai	m. âtman-â	atmana	ahmin
f. bavišyanty-â	bûšyainty-a	"	"	n. nâmn-â	nâman-a	namin
m. sûnunâ	pasv-a	sunu-mi	sunau	m. brâtr-â	brâthr-a	brôthr
f. tanv-â	tanv-a	"	handau	f. duhitr-â	dughdhĕr-a	dauhtr
f. vadv-â	"	"	"	m. dâtr-â	dâthr-a	"
mf. gav-â	gav-a	"		n. vacas-â	vacaṅh-a	"

Dat. in Skr. & Z. ê (Demonstr. अयम् f. ê + am dieser) which in fact is only an amplification of a अ Thus Dat & Instr. are most nearly allied, as they in Z. also are often interchanged (त्वयम् dir from ti + am cfr त्वम् Pl. [illegible]). — The fem. stems enlarge ê to âi as जिह्वायै Z. hizvay-âi (but Z. ê before ca — as karstayêca und für das Pflügen fr karsti). — U. सूनवे through Guna as vaṅhavê fr. vaṅhu ma, also rathvê from ratu great. & tanu-y-ê corpori. — The A stems add ana more as वृकाय; but older is स्मै dat. of the pron. Syll. sma (cfr Sanskr Gr. p. (28) कस्मै cui Z. kahmâi (= Z. vĕhrkâi). This pron. Syll. sma contained once a sva i-s (cf Goth Dat. mi-s mir thu-s dir, si-s sich. Pl. u-nsi-s, i-zvi-s. and by change of s to h, of h to k we get mi-k thu-k, si-k the Goth Acc. Ahd. mi-h. di-h. u-nsi-h. i-wi-h. Alax. eo-vi-c. us. — Lith preserves स्म in ma (tâ-mui dem, gerâ-mui gutem. Lot. tamê, geramê, ka-mmê [illegible] Skr. कस्मै). — Lith Dat is i, for I stems ei (not as in Greek dlar = Loc.)

m. vṛkâya	vĕhrkâi	wilku-i	f. tanâv-ê	tanu-yê	m. âtman-ê	admain-ê
f. gihvây-âi	hizvay-âi	ranka-i	f. vadv-âi	"	n. nâmnê	nâmain-ê
m. paty-ê	paite-ê	pâc-ei	mf. gav-ê	gav-ê	m. brâtrê	brâthrê
f. prîtayê	âfrîte-ê	àwi-ei	f. nâvê	—	f. duhitr-ê	dughdhĕr-ê
f. bavišyanty-âi	bûšyainty-âi	"	f. vâc-ê	vâc-ê	m. dâtr-ê	dâthr-ê
m. sûnav-ê	pašv-ê	sunu-i	m. barat-ê	barĕnt-ê	n. vacas-ê	vacaṅhê

Ablativ

S. त् (Demonstr. ta) not ât, as Ind. & Engl. grammarians say (cf. मद् [illegible]). The A stems lengthen this a before it. वृकात् Z. vĕhrkāt. I stems have ôi-t (as gairi [illegible] gairôit) with which a पतेत् from पति would agree. U stems have aô-t, as aṅhaô-t mundo fr [illegible] aṅhu Mill. — Cons. stems have at [illegible] âthrat igne, nâonhan-at naso, vîs-at loco (vicus). And U stems are sometimes like them — tanvat occurs with tanaot corpore. — î & â fem. have ât ([illegible]) as urvarayât arbore fr urvarâ, barethry-ât genitrice fr barethri. — But Z uses often Gen. for Abl. — Old Rom. (Columna rostrata & S.C. de Bacchanalibus) navale-d praeda-d, in alto-d mari-d, senatu-d: and praesent-ed dictator-ed. The Oscan (in the Bantia inscription) dolu-d mallu-d, ouin preivatu-d, touta-d praesenti-d. — met from smet (स्म). Sed also is Abl. of the Reflex. — Abl. expresses the idea: whence, but already in S. also why (तेन [illegible] & तस्माद् abl. both: therefore). & then adverbial notions. — Greek ως = स्मात् as [illegible] fr द्वयात् : ὁμῶς fr समात् : or त् could be suppressed as in ἐξαίφνω, κάτω, ὄπω, (similar to Lat. Abl. hoc modo, quo modo.) In Cons. stems as ὑπερφρον-ως the long ω arises from analogy. Compounds as ἀγροδ-[illegible] may have preserved the Abl. sign (cf. अस्मादिता [illegible] Bloch [illegible])

Genitiv

The most alike of all cases in this family of languages. (1, 2, 5 Decl. in Lat. have put the Loc. for Gen.). — S. स्, स्य, अस्, आम्. — The Guna of इ & उ before s is in Z. & Go. (Z. sunaû-s, Go. sunau-s = sûnô-s.) also Slav. syna Sohn (fr. syno) without Case suffix. Fem. Gen. anstais der Gunst = प्रीतेस्, but A.G. lost the Gen fem. — Lat. & Gr. have no Guna. पदस् nod. ped-is वाचस् vocis. Gr. even ἰχθύ-ος. Old Lat. senatu-os (Simil. Z. daṅhu loves has 2 gen. either daṅheu-s or daṅhvô, daṅhavô. Slav. dropes-imen-e nominis nebese [illegible] matere [illegible] — A stems have स्य, (तस्य hujus) Z hê, [illegible] Slav. [illegible]-goloba-ga. [illegible] Gr. τοιο (as δεδοικο-[illegible], [illegible]) Βορεαο, Αἰνεια- fr αο. Lat. jus- hujus [illegible] illi-yus, e-jus. Lith. Gen ō (for a-s) agrees with Z. (wilko for wilkas). Go. dag-is O.H.G. daga-s, later only s. (Z. nar-sdo Mannes — not nar-ô). — Fem. terminating in vowels have आस् (इ & उ have double Gen. prîtês, tanôs & prîtyās, tanvâs) Z. âo (but at after i & u) Go. gibôs fr giba. Gr. ἡμέρας Mov-[illegible] Old Lat. escas, terras. — Lith. rankôs. (Origin of [illegible] fr [illegible] cf. [illegible] = प्रीत्यास्). The fem. âs preserved in Slav. toja (= tasyâs) fr. ta (= tâ) the Gen fr. Pron. स्य, a connect. of स & relat. य).

m. vṛka-sya vehrka-hê λυκο-ιο " wilkō vulfis
cujus kō hvis
m. ka-sya ka hê
f. gihvāy-âs hizvay-âo χωρᾱ-ς terras rankōs gibôs
hosti-s " gasti-s
m. patê-s patôis "
paty-us " πόσι-ος " "
[illegible]-s " anstai-s
f. prîtê-s âfrîtôis "
prîty-âs " φυσε-ως " "
f. bavisyanty-âs busyainty-âo " " "
sunaus sunaus
m. sûnô-s pasĕu-s " "
pasvô ἰχθυ-ος " "
m. barat-as barĕnt-ô φεροντος ferentis " fijands
m. âtman-as asman-ô δαιμον-ος sermon-is akmens ahmin-s
nâmn-ô nâman-ô τάλαν-ος nomin-is " namins
m. brâtur brâtar-s πατρ-ος fratr-is " brôthr-s
f. duhitur dughdhar-s θυγατρ-ος matr-is dugters dauhtr-s

f. tanô-s taneu-s [illegible] socrus
tanvâs tanv-ô [illegible] "
f. vadhvâ " "
m.f. gô-s geu-s βοF-ος bov-is
f. nâvas " νᾱF-ος "
f. vâc-as vâcô ὀπ-ος voc-is

m. dâtur dâtar-s δοτηρ-ος datôr-is
n. vacas-as vacaṅhô ἐπεσ-ος oper-is

NB. οιο = asya. This appears also from the Adj. -σιος as in δημόσιος, Lat. cujus, a, um. [illegible] मदीय etc fr मद् — all Genitive formations

(Demonstr) Locativ.

S.Z. i f. Gr. a Lat. Dat. ι (Δωδωνι, Μαραθωνι, Σαλαμινι, ἀγρῳ, οἰκοι, χαμαι), with local a temporal (τηλου, ἠερι, दिवसे, निशि) meaning. — with radical a it forms ê, Z. also ôi (maidhyôi in H. Mill. = οἰκοι μοι, βοι); Lith. diewe in Goth = देवे, daêvê Z. (else Lith. je for j.). Old Slav. ĕ for Dat. a Loc. i, imeni in N. a dem. N. synov-i filio. (with suppressed case-sign synû, zarjû). — âu in i a U stems (as पत्यौ, सख्यौ from friend) is from आस् x properly a Gen., but in Sk. Z. also Locat. (Z. anhvô in d. Mill.). Lat. has a Gen. with loc. meaning in the a first declension (Romae, Corinthi, humi — but not ruris) a-i = ae, o-i = i (old populoi Romanoi) also Dat. i-bi, u-bi. — Pron. of 3d pers. have इन् for i (तस्मिन् in ism), but Z. ahmi in the fem. — आम् the term. of fem. nouns with long vowels (भी fright भियाम् in fright or भियि) Z. a ... in yahmy-a in ... f. yahmi.)

m. vṛke	vĕhrkĕ	λυκῳ	lup-ī	wilkĕ
f. ǵihvâyâm	hizvaya	χωρᾳ	terrae	rankoje
m. paty-âu	"	ποσει	hosti	pâti je
f. prît-âu	"	πορτει	siti	awi-je
f. bariṣyantyâm	bušyaintya	"	"	
m. sûn-âu	"	ἰχθυι	pecu-i	sunuje
f. tanâu	tanv-i	πιτυι	socru-i	"
n. madhu-n-i	"	μεθυι	"	"
f. vadhvâm	"			"
m.f. gav-i	gav-i	βοϊ	bovi	

f. nâv-i	"	ναFι	"
m. bârat-i	barent-i	φεροντι	ferent-i
m. âtman-i	asmain-i	δαιμονι	sermon-i
n. nâmn-i	nâmain-i	ταλανι	nomin-i
m. brâtar-i	brâthr-i	πατρι	patri
f. duhitar-i	dughdhr-i	θυγατρι	matr-i
m. dâtar-i	dâthr-i	δοτηρι	dator-i
n. vacas-i	vacanh-i	ἐπε(σ)ι	operi

Vocativ.

Either = Nom. or no sign of a case (Exceptions भीस्म् fright! = κι-ς). Closing अ remains in Skr, turns ĕ in Lith. e, so in Gr. Lat. (λυκε, lupe as from पञ्च πεντε quinque). In Slav. also o turns ε, a — o KNIAZO — knjasche. novĕ from Novo = नव, nŏvĕ, νεFε. Voda ... Voc. vodo. volja, vole. Slav. jy stems as vracĭjy have vraciu — Skr stems in I a U have Guna (sûnô. Go. sunau, Lit. sunau. Slav. jy stems are treated like O stems) or as the Lith. I stems medice. synu is rarer than syne, ... because y stems are treated like ... monosyllabic femin. change their î a û into i, u, a Goth. amplify their thema as awiê) whilst in other cases ... the Voc. All this has for its object the greater ... n stems suppress their n, whilst Sx Z. introduce it into the Voc. (blinds, blindas), in Old ... laid upon an exclamation. — Germ. Adj. keep the Nom. sign agst the rule (bliads, blindas), in Old Nord. even the Subst. — Gr. has not been able to separate the root from Nominative in ξ a ψ, except in ἀνα f. ἀνακτ-ς. Lat puts everywhere Nom.

m. vṛka	vĕhrka	λυκε	lupe	wilke	vilk'
n. dâna	dâta	δωρον	donum	"	dawi
f. ǵihvê	hizvê	χωρα	terra	ranka	giba
m. patê	paiti	ποσι	hosti-s	"	gast
f. prîtê	âfrîti	πορτι	siti-s	"	
n. vâri	vairi	ἰδρι	mare	"	
f. bariṣyanti	bušyainti	–	–	"	
m. sûnô	pasu	ἰχθυ	pecu-s	sunau	sunau
f. tanô	tanu	πιτυ	socru-s	"	handau
n. madhu	madhu	μεθυ	pecu	–	–

f. vadhu					
m.f. gâu-s	gâus	βου	bo-s	"	"
f. nâus	"	ναυ	"	"	"
f. vâk	vâc-s	οπ-ς	voc-s	–	"
m. bâran	barań-s	φερων	ferens	sukań-s	fijand
m. âtman	asman	δαιμον	sermo	akmu	ahma
n. nâman	nâman	ταλαν	nomen	"	namô
m. brâtar	bratarĕ	πατερ	frater	"	brôthar
f. duhitar	dughdarĕ	θυγατερ	mater	mote	dauhtar
m. dâtar	dâtarĕ	δοτηρ	dator	–	
n. vacas	vacô	ἐπος	opus	–	

Dual

N. Acc Voc.

Go has in Nomen no Dual. Lat lost it altogether. Slav has one case more than Greek & more faithful terminations than Lith. — Masc & fem. have औ (probably from plur. आस्) because it likes broad terminations. Neutr ई (Plur. इ). Pracr. & Pali lost it. Z keeps it now & then âo (= आस्) before ća — âosća — (nâirikayâo 2 Weiber, fr [illegible] Arme bâzvâo Arme). — औ in Sanscr. & Z oft shortened to आ as नरा 2 men. aspinâ (= aśvinâ), but often even only a ([illegible] dva nara 2 Menschen). — Gr. ε (= अ, ω (λυκω = वृका) Dor. [illegible] = नरा, [illegible]. Slav. the longer a (ubâ, ambo, Z ubâ, O Slav. oba) Lith u — wilkù (= वृका as dûmi [illegible] = द्वावामि) Voc short u. — Masc & fem. I & U stems suppress औ & lengthen the last vowel as पती fr पति, सूनू fr सूनु Z. mainyû fr mainyu Geist (yet shorter [illegible] dva ereźu 2 fingers) L. awi 2 Schafe — सूनू, sunû. Gr. λυκω fr λυκο, χωρα, Musa. — Neutr have ई (N. ई) शतई 200 is शते, die Zend-[illegible] (Z. saitê 200 duyê hazanrê 2000 = dvê sahasrê). Slav. fem. n. obje beide (= उभे, ubê) (Tamil. [illegible] — [illegible], Tel. [illegible] — [illegible]) — The fem. as gihvâ throw au & form gihvê Lith ê (ranki fr ranka). Lith has an Acc Dual with Sing. termination.

m. vṛkâu	vĕhrkâo	"	"	Sl.
vṛkâ	vĕhrkâ	λυκω ambo, duo	wilkù Acc. -anù V. wilkù	oba
n. dânê	dâtê	δωρω	"	obje
f. "	hizvay-âo	"		
gihvê	hizvê	χωρα	N. ranki V. ranki	
m. pati	paiti	ποσι-ε	pati V pati	
f. prîti	âfrîti	[illegible]	awi V awi	
n. vâri-nî		ἰδρι-ε	"	
f. bavisyantyâu	bûsyainti	"	"	
m. sûnû	pasû	ἰχθυ-ε	sunû V. sûnu	Sl. syna
f. tanû	tanû	πιτυ-ε	"	
m. madû-n-î	-	μεθυ-ε	"	
f. vadvâu	"	"		

m/f gâv-âu	"	βοε		"
f. nâv-âu	"	ναε		"
f. vâćâu vâćâ	vâćâo vâća	οπε		"
m. barant-âu â	barant-âo a	φεροντε		"
m. âtmân-âu â	asman-âo a	δαιμον-ε	N.V. akmen-u	
n. nâmn-î	"	ταλαν-ε		"
m. brâtar-âu â	brâtar-âo a	πατερε		"
f. duhitar-âu â	dugdar-âo a	θυγατερε		"
m. dâtâr-âu â	dâtâr-âo a	δοτηρε		"
n. vaćas-î	"	επε(σ)ε		"

Instr. Dat. Abl.

The Gr. Gen. is taken from Dat. But in S. Z. Slav. Instr & Dat & Abl. are भ्याम् Z [illegible] bya (cfr the Dat plur & sing of pron.) Lith has for bus- mus in the plur (as ma-mus no-bis) in Du. m. Slav. ma (as dvje-ma duobus, [illegible] sto-ma 200 is). — अ is lengthened before भ्याम् (as in Plur. before भिस्; thus vṛkâ is for vṛka-bis) Z puts ê for â (hvaêibya pâdhaêibya = S. svâbyâm pâdâbyâm) or even ôi (ubôibya ambobus) Homer similarly ωμοι-ιν (ιν fr. भ्याम् after elision of भ् as in तुभ्यम्) δαιμον-ο-ιν fr δαιμονο-φιν or δαιμονοφιν. (This भि, φι, i-bi, u-bi from अभि apud ἀμφι, & this φιν perhaps fr. भिस् (bφιν, φιν, φιν) but doubtful.

m. vṛkâbyâm	vĕhrkaêi-bya	λυκοιν	wilkam	Sl. obje-ma
f. gihvâ-byâm	- kôi - - hizvâ- bya	χωραιν	ranko-m	beiden
m. pati —	paiti — —	ποσι-ο-ιν	pati-m	
f. tanu —	tanu "	πιτυ-ο-ιν	"	
f. vâg —	vâćê- bya	οπ-οιν	"	
m. barad-	baran-bya	φεροντ-ο-ιν	"	
m. âtma-	asma- —	δαιμον-ο-ιν	"	
m. brâtṛ- —	brâtar-ĕ-bya	πατερ-ο-ιν	"	
n. vaćô- —	vaćô-bya	επε-(σ)-ο-ιν	"	

Gen. Loc.

ओस् cfr Gen. sing. वृकयोस् etc. In Z. lost (plur) in Lith is awjû Gen. Du. & plur. Old Slav. has û — dvoj-û = dvay-ôs in zu. toj-û = तयोस् of these 2. st'û = Satay-ôs, djevû (fr djeva Mädchen) dvû. — Z also has ô: ubôyô = उभयोस् amborum in ambobus. zastayô = hastayôs in den Händen

---

Masc & fem

dve ô

synon

Pron.

Lat du

belonging

rabo-i

= âsas

(long a)

nar-a hom

yâ quae

neutr

fr slovo

but vôh

Thri plu

[illegible]

m. vṛkâs

m. tê

n. dânâ-n

f. gihvâs

f. tâs

m. patayas

f. prîtay-

n. vâri-n-

n. "

f. bavisya

m. sûnav-

f. tanav-as

n. madû-n-

f. vadvas

Short vow

a termi

Gr. λυκο

ποσι-ες

stems kee

of closing

iman h

eus from

Span. Plu

the Germ

Plural. Nom. Voc.

Masc. & fem. have अस्, an amplification of Sing Nom स्, Neutr (as in Sing) has no s. — Z. has aô before ća, but else ô. Gr. ες, Lat ēs. Lith. es, s. Slav. ε, because s is wanting in consequence of a general principle of sound. synon — सूनवस्. — A stems have naturally âs वृकास् Goth vulfôs (= vulfaas), the other plurals only s. — Pron. stems add i to the stem त, ph. ते Z. [illegible] Goth. thai (fem. तास्, Z. tâo, thôs) Gr. τοι Dor (-οι). This in Gr. & Lat λυκοι, χωραι lupoi, terrai for λυκο-ες etc. (but v Decl. has kept the older, although in other respects belonging to the I Decl.) Lith. wilkai, but not rankai, always rankos. Goth. alone has kept it. Slav. rabi for rabo-i servants (= lupi Lat). — Z. has also the dual âo in vâćâo voces; & another is vĕhrkâonhô lupi [illegible] = âses in stômâsas Lobgesänge for stômâs. — I U stems have Guna पतयस्, सूनवस् Goth. sunju-s. gasteis (long i.) Z. paityô & paitayô, paśvô & paśav-ô. — Neutr throw in Z. their s. — aśavan-a pura, vâć-a verba, ast-a ossa, nar-a homines (for the Z. makes nearly any word a neutr. in the plur.). Goth. thô (= tha-a) hvô (= hva-a) Z. tâ haec yâ quae but agha (short) peccata, as Goth daura pl. of daur. Gr. τα δωρα, Lat. dona has not only neutr. term. but also the old stem in its original form (afterwards ο or ε, Lat. u, o, e). Slav. slova words fr. slovo. imena Namen = nomina Goth namôna. — Zend U I stems as pĕrĕtu bridge plur. pĕrĕtha (for -wa) but vôhû Güter from vôhu. Slav. kosti Knochen plur. kosti. Zend ky-a welche Dinge (fr. कि). Goth. Thri plur. thrij-a (thrijahunda 300) ij-a (fr i) haec. — Sanskr. Neutr नि for old अ as दानानि, वारीणि. कानि kâ-n-i quae. (The neutr Du. के, with which the neutr plur. quae, haec best agrees). —

m. vṛkâs	"	λυκοι	lup-ī	wilkai	vulfôs
m. tê	tê	τοι	is-tī	tie	thai
n. dânâ-n-i	dâta	δωρα	dona	"	daura
f. gihvâs	hizvâo	χωραι	terrae	rankos	gibôs
f. tâs	tâo	ται	is-tae	tas	thôs
m. patay-as	paity-ô	πολι-ες	host-ēs	"	gasteis
f. prîtay-as	âfrity-ô	πορτι-ες	mess-ēs	awy-s	anstei-s
n. vâri-n-i	var-a	ιδρι-α	mari-a	"	"
n. "	ky-a	"	(qui-a = quid)	"	ij-a
f. bavisyanty-as	bûsyaintyô	"	"	"	"
m. sûnav-as	paśvô	ιχθυες	pecūs	sûnû-s	sunjus
f. tanav-as	tanv-ô	πιτυ-ες	socrūs	"	handjus
n. madû-n-i	madhva	μεθυ-α	pecu-a	"	"
f. vadvas	"	"		"	"

m.f. gâ-vas	gau-s	βοϜες	bovēs	"	"
f. nâvas	"	ναϜες	"	"	"
f. vâć-as	vâćô	οπ-ες	voces	"	"
m. barant-as	barĕntô	φεροντες	ferentes	"	fijands
m. âtmânas	asmanô	δαιμονες	sermones	"	ahmans
n. nâmân-i	nâmana	ταλανα	nomina	"	namôna
m. brâtaras	brâtarô	πατερες	fratres	"	(brôthrjus) = sunjus
f. duhitar-as	dughdharô	θυγατερες	matres	dugterês	"
m. dâtaras	dâtarô	δοτηρες	datores	"	"
n. vaćâns-i	vaćanh-a	επε-α	opera	"	"

Accusativ.

Short vowel stems add न् to the lengthened vowel वृकान्, पतीन्, सूनून् — this is mutilated from ns a termination still existing in Goth. vulfa-ns, gasti-ns, suna-ns. (thus Skr. vṛkân for vṛkâns) Gr. λυκους (υ as in τιθεις – [illegible] Aeolic Acc τοις στρατηγοις) as τυπτουσι fr τυπτοντσι. The Greek πολι-ας agrees with the Ionic πεποιηαται for πεποιηνται, κεκλιαται for κεκλινται. — Monosyll. Words & stems keep as स्त्रियस्, भुवस्, as fem term. without न् thus Goth. thôs = तास् eas, has. Lengthening of closing vowels in प्रीतीस्, तनूस् Z. gairîs montes, pĕrĕtû-s pontes. — Masc in a have ań. imań hos, mazistań maximos, but before ća, as mańthrans-ća sermonesque, whilst others form eus from ańs, as nareus homines, stareus stellas. (mod. Pers. ان as مردان = मर्त्यान् mortales, as the Span. Plur. is the Lat. Acc.) Neutr. as (Z. & S.) N Pers. ها from Z. anha, [illegible] days fr. raocanha lights, the Germ. Wört-er, AHD hûsir Häuser, = अस्, & therefore = ها

m. vṛkâ-n.	vĕhrka-n	λυκους	lupōs	wilkù-s	vulfans
n. dânâ-ni	dâta	δωρα	dona	–	daura
f. gihvâ-s	hizvâo	χωρᾶς	terrās	rankàs	gibôs
f. tâs	tâ-o	τας	is-tās	tà-s	thô-s
m. pati-n	paity-ô	πόσι-ας	host-ēs	–	gasti-ns
f. bîy-as	âfrity-ô	πορτι-ας	mess-ēs	–	–
f. prîtî-s	âfrîtî-s	πορτῖς	–	áwy-s	ansti-ns
n. vârî-ni	var-a	ὄρε-α	mari-a	–	–
n. –	ky-a	–	–	–	ij-a
f. bavišyantî-s	bûšyaintîs	–	–	–	–
m. sûnûn	paśvô	ἰχθυας	pecūs	sûnus	sununs
f. bhuvas	tanvô	πιτυας	–	–	–
f. tanû-s	tanû-s	πιτῦς	socrūs	–	handu-ns
n. madhû-ni	madhv-a	μεθυα	pecu-a	–	–

f. vadhûs					
m. gâ-s	gâu-s	βοϝας	bovēs	–	–
f. nâv-as	–	νᾶϝας	–	–	–
f. vâc-as	vâc-ô	ὀπ-ας	vocēs	–	–
m. bharat-as	barĕntô	φεροντας	ferentēs	–	–
m. âtman-as	ašmanô	δαιμονας	sermonēs	–	ahmans
n. nâmâni	nâmana	ταλανα	nomina	–	namôna
m. bhrâtṝn	brâthr-eus	πατερας	fratrēs	–	–
f. duhitṝ-s	dughdhĕreus	θυγατερας	matres, dughtrīs	–	–
m. dâtṝn	dâthr-eus	δοτηρ-ας	datōrēs	–	–
n. vacâṃsi	vacaṇha	ἐπε(σ)α	opera	–	–

Instrument. (Cf. Dual dat) by Dat. Abl.

οθεν θεοφι … = भ्यस्

m. vṛkê-bis	–	θεοφιν	vo-bis no-bis	–	vulfa-m
vṛkâ-is	vĕhrkâis	–	–	wilka-is	–
f. gihvâ-bis	hizvâ-bîs	–	–	rankomis	gibô-m
prîti-bis	âfrîti-bîs	–	–	awi-mis	ansti-m
m. sûnu-bis	paśu-bîs	–	–	sunu-mis	sunu-m
f. nau-bis	–	ναυφι	–	–	–
m. âtma-bis	ašma-bîs	–	–	–	ahma-m
n. nâma-bis	nâma-bîs	–	–	–	nama-m
n. vacô-bis	vacô-bîs	ὀχεσφιν	–	–	–

m. vṛkêbhyas	vĕhrkaê-byô	lupô-bus (ambô-bus) lupi-bus	wilkam(u)s	(…mus jumus …)
f. gihvâ-bhyas	hizvâ-byô	terra-bus lupîs (īs)	rankom(u)s	
m. pati-bhyas	paiti-byô	hosti-bus	–	
f. prîti-bhyas	âfrîti-byô	messi-bus	awi-m(u)s	
m. bhavišyanti-bhyas	bûšyaintibyô		–	
m. sûnu-bhyas	paśu-byô	pecu-bus	sunu-m(u)s	
f. vâg-bhyas	vâcĕ-byô	voc-i-bus	–	
m. bharad-bhyas	barĕn-byô	ferent-i-bus	–	
m. âtma-bhyas	ašma-byô	sermon-i-bus	–	
m. bhrâtṛ-bhyas	brâtarĕ-byô	fratr-i-bus	–	

Slav. Dat. m. synovo-m filiis, Instr. … kostmi …

Gen. pl.

आम् Z. aim. Gr. ων (as ἐσθλων …) Lat. keeps always m, but shortens its vowel (pedum = पदाम्) … Germ. & Lith. & Slav lost the Nasal. – In Goth. In femin. dies ferenti-um remind of the Sr. fem. भरन्ती. – In vowel stems न is inserted Sr. & Z, similar to which remains आ in the form ô to feminines. – the AHD. këpô-n-ô, AS gëbô-n-ô, Ags. gife-n-a. – Pron. 3 pers. has साम्, perhaps the original term. of gen. plur. tê-sâm horum goth. thi-zê, (thizô = tâ sâm, harum: even blindai-zê caecorum. AHD has r for Sibil. (dërô for thizê, thizô); of this term. r only is preserved. Lat has rum frum isto-rum, istarum. (this transferred upon 1, 2, 5 decl. but more ancient deûm, drachmûm, agricolûm) Gr. ὧν perhaps in …ων …ων, … if not rather an N is wanting λυκο-ν-ων = λυκων.

vṛkâ-n-âm	vĕhrka-n-aim	λυκ-ων	lupô-rum	wilk-û	vulf-ê
tê-sâm	taê-šaim	τῶν	istorum	tû	thi-zê
f. gihvâ-n-âm	hizva-n-aim	χωρ-ων	terrâ-rum	rankû	këpô-n-ô
f. tâ-sâm	â-oṇhaim	τᾶ-ων	ista-rum	tû	thi-zô
m. tri-n-âm	thray-aim	τρι-ων	tri-um	tri-û	thrij-ê
f. prîti-n-âm	âfrîti-n-aim	πορτι-ων	messi-um	awi-û	ansti-ê
m. sûnû-n-âm	paśvaim	ἰχθυ-ων	pecu-um	sun-û	suniv-ê
f. tanû-n-âm	tanu-n-aim naśu-n-aim = νεκυων	πιτυων	socru-um	–	handiv-ê

m. f. gav-âm	gav-aim	βοϝων	bovum	–	–
f. nâv-âm	–	ναϝων	–	–	–
f. vâc-âm	vâcaim	ὀπων	voc-um	–	–
m. bharat-âm	barĕntaim	φεροντων	ferenti-um	–	fijand-ê
m. âtman-âm	ašman-aim	δαιμον-ων	sermon-um	akmenû	ahman-ê
m. bhrâtṛ-n-âm	brâthr-aim	πατερων	fratr-um	–	–

स (also ष, …
Gr. σι, σιν …
whilst Scr. …
ch (as k…
m. vṛkê-šu
f. gihvâ-su
f. prîti-šu
m. sûnu-šu
m. f. gôšu
f. nau-šu

Rabotnik…
Kraljo fürs…
Sloven. Mors…
Mojo. n. M…
Voda. f. Wat…
Volja f. Mil…
Gosti. m. Gas…
Kosti. f. Knoc…
Syny. m. Sö…
Domy. m. Hau…
Vraćjy Arzt…
Kamen. m. St…
Imen. n. Nam…
Mater f. Mut…
nebes. n. Him…
Teljat. n. Kalb…

Loc. plur.

सु (also षु, Z. šu) Z. hu, or hva, šva. For the Orig. Scr. is स्व the Refl. Pron. (Z. thrišva in tribus, trišva 1/3) Gr. σι, σιν as sibi : subi, tibi : tubi (तुभ्यम्). – Astems add ε: λυκοι-σι – वृकेषु; but in Gr. also χωραισιν whilst Scr. has pure ā जिह्वासु (= Πλαταιᾶσιν, Ὀλυμπιᾶσι, Ἀθήνησι). – Lith. se (masc) sa (fem). – Slav. ch (as kha Z. for sva), from rabo, rabje-ch in servis = वृकेषु, knaſje-ch in principibus.

m. vṛke-šu	vĕhrkaē-šva	wilkŭ-se	λυκοι-σι	f. vâk-šu	vâc-sva	ὀπ-σι
f. gihvâ-su	hizvâ-hva	ranko-sa	Ὀλυμπιᾶσι χωραισι	m. bârat-su	brâtar-ĕ-šva	φερουσι
f. prîti-šu	âfrîti-šva	âwi-sa	πορτι-σι	m. âtma-su	ašma-hva	δαιμο-σι
m. sûnu-šu	pašu-šva	dangŭ-se	ἰχθυσι	m. brâtṛ-šu	–	πατρα-σι = πατρασι τετρα-σι = τεσσαρσι κυνα-σι – κυσι (नर)
nf. gôšu	"	"	βου-σι			
f. nau-šu	"	"	ναυ-σι	n. vácas-su (ες is therefore stem	vacô-hva	ἐπεσ-σι (ἐσ-σι = अस्सु)

Slav. Declension

	N.	Acc.	Instr.	Dat.	Gen.	Loc.	Voc.	N.Voc.	Acc.	Instr.	Dat.	Gen.	Loc.
Rabo Knecht	rab'	rab'	rabo-m	rabŭ	raba	rabje	rabe	rab'i	raby	raby	rabo-m	rab'	rabje-ch.
Knjaſjo Fürst	knjaſj'	knjaſj'	knjaſe-m	knaſjŭ	knjaſja	knjaſi	knjaſche	knjaſi	knaſja	knjaſi	knjaſem	knjaſj'	knjaſech
Slovo n. Wort	slovo	do	slovo-m	slovŭ	slova	slovje	"	slova	slova	slovy	slovom	slov'	slovje-ch
Morje n. Meer	more	more	more-m	morjŭ	morja	mori	"	morja	do	mori	morem	morj'	morje-ch
Voda f. Wasser	voda	vodŭ	vodojŭ	vodji	vody	vodje	vodo	vody	do	vodami	voda-m	vod'	voda-ch
Volja f. Wille	volja	voljŭ	volej-ŭ	voli	volja	voli	vole	volja	volja	volja-mi	volja-m	volj'	volja-ch
Gosti m. Gast	gostj	gostj	gosta-m	gosti	do	do	do	gostji	gosti	gastmi	gasta-m	gastiĭ	gosti-ch
Kosti f. Knochen	kostj	do	kostijŭ	kosti	do	do	do	do	do	kostmi	kosti-m	kostii	kosti-ch
Synŭ m. Sohn	syn'	do	syno-m	synovi	syna	synje	synŭ	synove	synovy	do	synovom	synov	synovjech
Domy m. Haus	dom'	do	domo-m	domovi	domŭ	do	dome	domove	domy	do	domo-m	domov	dome-ch
Vraćjy Arzt	vraćj'	do	vraćem	vraćevi	vraćja	vraći	vraćjŭ	vraćeve	vraćja	vraći	vraćem	vraćev	vraćech
Kamen m. Stein	kamy'	–	kamenem	kameni	kamene	kameni	–	–	–	–	kamenem	"	kamenech
Imen n. Name	imja	do	imenem	imeni	imene	imeni	"	imena	do	imeny	imenem	imen	imene-ch
Mater f. Mutter	mati	.	.	materi	matere	materi	"	matere	"	materimi	materem	.	.
Nebes n. Himmel	nebo	do	nebesem	nebesi	nebese	nebesi	"	nebesa	do	nebesy	nebesem	nebes	nebesje-ch
Teljat n. Kalb	telja	do	teljate-m	teljati	teljate	teljati	"	teljata	do	teljaty	teljatem	teljat	teljate-ch.

Adjectiva

The decl. of Adj. & Subst. is one & the same. The pronom. Decl. interferes frequently, but not only with Adj., also with Subst. (cf. N. plur. in Gr. Lat. Slav. λύκοι χῶραι. Gen. plur. -sām, -rum. etc). What Grimm calls the strong Decl. form of Adjectives is an Adj. compound with pronoun (cf. Old Sax. der guter, not der gutar; gutem, aber nicht dem gutem: weil in ihm enthalten ist, nicht in, im, einem, kein ein Pronom) — This Defin. Decl. is formed by the pron. य, Litth. OldSlav. ja, ὅς (mit [illegible] ὅς): its Declension

Singul.			Plur.		Dual.	
	Litth.	OldSlav.	Litth	OldSlav.	Litth.	OldSlav.
N.	m. jis f. ji	m. i. f. ja n. je	jie f. jos	m. i. f. n. ja	jů, jů f. ji	"
Ac.	jin, jen	i jů je	jůs jes	ja	jun f. jin	"
Ins.	jů jè	im – f. jejů	jeis jomis	imi	jiem f. jom	I.D. jima
D.	jam jei	jemů f. jei	jiems joms	im	jů	G.L. jejů
G.	jo jôs	jego jeja	jů	ich		
L.	jamè jojè	jem jei	jůse josà	ich		

compare how the Litth. declines the Pron. connected with the Adj. through all cases, as well as the Adj. itself. whilst OldSlav. declines in nearly all cases only the latter:

Litth. definit. Adject.
sw.
Pollens.

Litth. Masc.

	Masc.	Du.	Pl.	fem.	Du.	Pl.
N.	gerasis^jis^ w – sis = sjo	gerůju	gerieji	geroji	gerieji	geroses
Ac.	gerąjan	gerůjun	gerůsus	gerąjen	gerijin	gerases
In.	gerůju	..	geraiseis	gerąją	"	geromsomis
D.	gerámjam	geriemsiom	geriemsiems	geraijei	gerómsiom	geromsioms
G.	gerojo	"	gerůjů	gerôsiês	gerůjů	gerůjů
L.	geramjame	"	gerůsůse	gerojoje	"	gerosose
V.	gerasis	gerůju	gerieji	geroji	geriji	geroses

OldSlav. Sing.

	Masc. Indef	Masc. Def	Fem. Indef	Fem. Def.	Plur. Masc. Ind.	Plur. Masc. Def	Plur. Fem. Ind	Plur. Fem. Def
N.	svjati	svjatyi svjaty	svjata	svataja	svjati	svjatii	svjaty	svjatyja
Ac.	do	do	svjatů	svatůjů	svjaty	svjatyja	svjaty	svjatyja
I.	svjatom	svjatym	svjatojů	svjatojů	svjaty	svjatyimi	svjatami	svjatyimi
D.	svjatů	svjatomů	svjatje	svjato-i	svjatom	svjatyimi	svjatam	svjaty-im
G.	svjata	svjata-go	svjaty	svjatyja	svjat	svjaty-ich	svjat	svjaty-ich
L.	svjatje	svjato-m	svjatje	svjato-i	svjatech	svjaty-ich	svjatach	svjaty-ich

Neutr.

	Sing. Indi.	Sing. Def	Plur. Ind.	Plur. Def
N. Acc.	svjato	svjato-e	svjata	svjata-ja

The other cases like Masc.

In Scr. A Themas predominate. Slav. & Germ. has no other Adj. But the indef. Adj. has become a N theme in the Germ. adjectives — The femin of it is [illegible].

	masc. BLINDA N.	pl	Neutr. BLINDAN	pl	Fem. BLINDÔN	pl
N.V.	blinda	-ans	blindô	-ôn-a	blindô	blindôns
Ac.	blindan	-do	do	do	blindôn	blindôns
D.	blindin	-ām	blindin	blindam	blindôn	-ô-m
Gen.	blindins	-anê	blindins	-ônê	blindôns	-ônô

Indef.

		Masc.		Fem.	
Defin. M. Sing.		blind's	hvas	blinda	= hvô
	acc	blindana	hvana	blinda	do
	D	blindamma	hvamma	blindai	hvizai
	Gen.	blindis	hvis	blindaizôs	hvizôs
	V.	blind's	—	blinda	
Plur.	V	blindai	hvai	blindôs	hvôs
	Ac	blindans	hvans	blindôs	hvôs
	D	blindaim	hvaim	blindaim	hvaim
	G.	blindaizê	hvizê	blindaizô	hvizô
	V.	blindai		blindôs	—

[illegible] audjis millaruv

Neutr S. blinda-ta = hva (hvaz, waz) N. blinda

Of this Pr. we have ja, yes, jabai wenn ibai (num) ibaini (damit nicht) cf. यदि Prâcr. जइ, εἰ (wenn δέχου cf. λέγειν) ὅς = यस्य Thus ἅγιος यज्ञ, ὕδωρ उदक — Goth. ju jetzt Lat. jam. — This esp. in ustrus (aggvas ang-aglus [illegible] aggvus [illegible] hardus [illegible] manvus [illegible] thaursus [illegible] thlaqvus [illegible] seithus [illegible] filus [illegible] (Gen. Neutr. filaus [illegible] Acc. thaursjana siccum. Dat. pl. hnasqvjaim. Acc. pl. m. [illegible])

In Sanscr. स्या hac. Ahd. sju, diu. Altslav. ta-ja NB. ~~[illegible]~~ our present pronunc. dāū from dyēr

त्याः	hanc	dja	tu-ju
त्ये	hi	djê	ti-i
त्यास्	ha, has	djô	ty-ja
त्यानि	hae	dju	ta-ja.

part. praes. goth. N. s. Masc. gibands, fem. gibandein without corresp. fem. as also in Pali only caranta but ferent has preserved the fem. i in plur. ferent-ium (cf. genitri-ces) but others have it not as infantum, sapientum.

Comp. तर, तम. Z. tara & tĕma (but not with themes, with Nom. sg. masc. as vĕrĕthrajnstĕma from the Posit. Part in aat. "Dritten-todes"). from तॄ = trans. terminus, in-tro, per-tro contrarious [illegible] better for तरस्: as iṣṭha from iyas; & greek τερος for ταρ τατ. (cf. तम & τατο from तत τατυμ? प्रथम with πρωτος) Lat. timus, optimus, ultimus, intimus — & simus (mag-simus). —

transferred on कतरस्, कतमस् πότερος ἑκάτερος, ἕκαστος. Lat. uter neuter alter. Goth. hvathar who of 2? Ahd. huedar, neodar. anthar under अन्तरस् (as from an-ja) ceterus (from cis, citra). itara S. iterum. — Prep. dexter, sinister (ad ... dexterior as exterior, together with dextimus, sinistimus) inter praeter propter subter, obiter, pariter (infimus conforming to अधर & अधम as summus to उत्तमस्, & with nasal as ἀμφω, ubau, ambo Aslav. oba). — Suff. तस् signifies distance Lat. subtus intus Gr. ἐκτός, ἐντός Aslav. ovo-údu hinc, ono-údu illinc. — Goth. af-tar from अप. aftra [illegible] cf. Sanscr. यत्र where (from यद्). vi-thra wider [illegible]. wider in [illegible] & [illegible] (engl. with from wit, Goth. mith). hin-ter (from hina-dag goth. this day). sunderô [illegible] from सनुत् contra. — fordar further farther, [illegible] प्र porro. — Superl. af-tuma postremus. viritim, catervatim. legitimus. obana oben cf. with obar über. उपरि. — westar from wi-dar. os-tar from अव (in greek αὐ-τις, αὐ-θι Slav. ovo) from which our auster. [illegible]. Norder [illegible] — the iyas, ishtha forms in 4th & 5th (Gr. & Sanscr.) major μείζων. melior — [illegible] — vara, variyas in εὐρύς εὐρύτερος [illegible] (βροs). — βελτίων. cf. [illegible] & mel. [illegible] Goth. gôths gut.

II

Numerals

Pythoo-Yao. एकः from Dem. ए, एकः ains (Goth) unus. Old Sl. jedin [illegible]. (Gr. [illegible] ... in [illegible] ais is Aryan ... [illegible] halbs halb [illegible] sacala nifa [illegible] hand, Lt. lith [illegible]. halb = salb, silba Goth. (सामि ἡμι, semi — lb = [illegible]) — द्व dva (beide ubay) Z. dva. Gr. δύ-ω δυο-μάτα, bi-ceps, bi-dens δίχα, δίς). — twice Anord. tvisvar, thrice — thris bis, δίς = dvis (bipes Anglsax. twifedez, vi [illegible] Ahd. twice Anord. tvisvar, thrice — thris — त्रि S. Gr. Lat. Sl. Goth. thri. — चत्वार from [illegible] (from [illegible] — week — time. septem-ber). — Lit. [illegible] Sl. četyri. L. quatuor, Gr. τέσσαρες Pali चत्तारो — cathwār Z. Gr. [illegible] Lit. keturi. Sl. četyri. Lat. quinque. Aslav. pjatj. — 6. Z. csvas Pusht. spazh 5. Zd. pañcan. Lit. penki Gr. πέντε Aeol. πέμπε Goth. fimf Lat. quinque. Aslav. pjatj. — 6. Pusht. shpazh — 7. saptan Z. h. Gr. ἑπτά L. septem. Lit. septyni (olim also षष्) Altwest. G. saihs. ἕξ (for [illegible]). — 7. saptan Pusht.-owa Aslav. sedmj (m has been unnecessarily introduced from the Ordinals). — 8 aṣṭau. Z. asta. Pusht. ata Gr. ahtau Lit. asztuni. ὀκτώ. Aslav. osmj (au in octav-us. ὄγδο-ος Ohd. ahtow-en) perhaps a Dual from चतुर

9. नवन् Z. Go. niun. L. novem (m from ordin.) Gr. ἐννέα Li. dewyni. A Slav. devjatj. from the idea of Nov- νεος, new. – 10. daśan Z. δεκα, decem. Li. deszimt Slav. desjatj. Go. taihun – ἕνδεκα, δώδεκα τρισκαίδεκα etc. Li. wienolika dwylika trylika, keturdlika Go. ainlif tvalif (Pushtoo Las 10 Yoolas 11 (Tyalora)) (λικα as in ἡλίκος from the old दृश. – Prakrit makes raha of द्द Hindust. 8, from δη). – 20, 30. शति, शत् or त Z. saiti, ti. εἴκοσι viginti. κοντα-ginta trenta (Apparently from daśati. Go. twaistigus asdousze, on-ze from taihun, sibuntêhund to fimbun-jig). – Also 100 śata from दशत as the preceding κατον (ἑ-κατ, ein-hundert) centum. Li. szimtas. Go hund.

Ordinals प्रथम prathamas Li. pirmas Go. frumis (fruma) A.S. êrist Gr. πρωτο A.Sl. pervyi (प्र, πρό pris, prio) – त from तम as septimus, but sex-tus. – Lat. has undecimus etc., whereas S. only dvâdasa. Lat. also old vigesimus = vinsatitamas. Gr. & Germ. τος, st. – The other Comp. form in tertius A.Slav. tretii Go. thridja. δευτερος, τριτος as Germ dritte for th.

					Li.	Sl.
pratamâ (S. fem.)	frathĕma	πρωτη	prima	fruma	pirmà	perva-ja
	bitya	δευτερα	altera	anthara	antrà	utoraja
	thritya			thridjô	trečia	tretija
	tûirya			fidvordô	ketwirta	četwrta ja
	pugdha			fimftô	penkta	pjata-ja
	cstvâ			saihstô	szeszta	šesta-ja
	haptatha			sibundô	sekma	sedmaja
	astĕma			ahtudô	aszma	osmaja
	nâuma			niundô	dewintà	devjataja
	dasĕma			taihundô	deszimtâ	desjataja
êkâdasâ	aêvardasa			ainliftô	wienólikta	jedina-ja-na-desjatj
					dwideszimtâ	vtoraja-na-desjatj
vinsati-tamâ	vîsaitithĕma					

Adv. dvis Z. bis L. Gr. δίς altnord. tvisvar. – câtur quater. – κις = Jas. – quotiens & sexiensetc = वन्त Z. čvant howmuch. in Gr. [illegible]. – kŕtvas, mal L. Lith. dù kartù 2mal etc. – χα in τρι-χα = धा in त्रिधा.

Pronouns.

1.2. pers. No difference of Gender. – aha(m), Z. azĕ(m) ἐγώ, ik, asz (Li) az (A.Slav). – म μο, με Lat. mi-hi Go. mi

त σύ, σϝο. Go thu. Lat. tu, tvi-bi = tibi. – Lith Gen. mene, tebe = S. Z. mana, tava. –

Plur. asma S. ἄμμες as yusmê ὑμμες (here radical अ perhaps aphaeresis of म, or Demonstr. yu = σφω from tu (Pali tumhê) Go. i-zva – Lith. mumû, jumû Gen Dual – Z. has yûs (s for sma) in Z.4. jûs with mês (we) this sma therefore preserved in wir (Go. weis) ihr (jus). – The old forms नस्, वस् (s from sma) na = ma, va = tva Lat. nos, vos (from sma) also preserved in Lat. met & i-mo for i-smo). A.Slav. nas, vas – Nω, σφω = nau, vâm.

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ahaṃ
tvaṃ
Acc. mâm
tvâm
Inst. mayâ
tvayâ
mahya
mê
Dat. tubyam
thvê, te
mat
Abl. matta
tvat
tvatta
Gen. mam
mê
tava
tvê, te
Loc. mayi
tvay
Dual âvâ
yuvâ
Acc. âvâ
nâu
yuvâ
vâm
Inst. Abl. Dat. âvâby
yuvâb
Dat & Gen. nâu
vâm
Gen. avay
nâu
yuvay
vâm
Plur. vayam
yûyam
or asmê
yusmê
asmân
Acc. yusmâ
nas, va
Inst. asmâ
Dat. nas va
Abl. asmat

	aham	azem	ἐγων	ego	ik	asz	az
	tvam	tûm	τουν	tu	thu	tu	ty
Acc.	mâm	ma(n)m	με	me	mik	manen	mja
	tvâm	thwa(n)m	τε	te	thuk	tawen	tja
Instr.	mayâ	.	..	.	.	manimi	mnojû
	tvayâ	..	..	.	.	tawimi	tobojû
Dat.	mahyam	..	ἐμιν	mihi	mis	man	mnje
	mê	mê, môi	μοι	..			mi
	tubhyam		τιν	tibi	thus	taw	tebje
	thvê, tê	thwôi, tê	τοι		.	-	ti
Abl.	mat			me(d)	.	-	.
	mattas	-	ἐμεθεν	-	..	.	.
	tvat	thwat		te(d)	..	-	.
	tvattas	..	σέθεν	..	..	-	.
Gen.	mama	mana	μου	mei	meina	manes	mene
	mê	môi					
	tava	tava	τευ	tui	theina	tawes	tebe
	tvê, tê	tôi	..	-	-	-	-
Loc.	mayi		.	mei	,	manije^x	mnji
	tvayi	thvahmi	.	tui	.	tawije	tebje
Dual	âvâm	.	νωϊ	~~vit~~	vit ~~mit~~	muddu	m.va. f.vje
			σφωϊ	-	-	judu	
	yuvâm	.		.	ugkis	mudu	va-vje
Acc.	âvâm	.	νωϊ	.	iggvis	judu	.
	nâu	.		.			
	yuvâm						
	vâm	vâo	.	.	ugkis	numdwiem	nama
Instr. Abl. Dat.	âvâbhyam	.	νωϊν	.	iggvis	jum dwiem	vama
			σφωϊν				nama
	yuvâbhyam	.	νωϊν	.	.	.	vama
Dat. & Gen.	nâu		σφωϊν				
	vâm	vâo	.	.	ugkara	numûdwiejû	najû Loc.
Gen.	âvayôs Loc.		νωϊν				najû
	nâu			.	iggqara	jumû dwiejû	vajû Loc.
	yuvayôs Loc.		σφωϊν	.	.	.	vajû
	vâm				veis		
Plur.	vayam	vaêm	.	.	veis	mes	my
	yûyam	yûshem	ἀμμες	nos	veis	jus	vy
	or asmê	yûs	ὑμμες	vos	yus	.	.
	yusmê						
Acc.	asmân	.	ἀμμε	.	izvis	jus	vy
	yusmân		ὑμμε	.	.	.	.
	nas, vas	nô, vô	.	nos, vos	.	mumis, jumis	nami, vami
Instr.	asmâbhis			nobis vobis	unsizvis	mumis	nam, vam
Dat.	yusbhyam	yûsmaêibya	ὑμμι(ν)	nobis vobis	.	.	nam, vam
	nas vas	nô		nobis vobis			
Abl.	asmat yusmat	yûsmat	.				

3 pers. pron. lost in Sansc.
Pracr. से Gen & Dat of all Genders
Z. hê & hôi (Sansc. transform
sva, svê, from which svayam self
& sva, self also for tuus, meus. Dor.
ἑϕος) ἕο Northern. whilst Digamma
is lost in οὗ, ἑ. before of spir. asper
οἱ = Z. hôi. Go. seina, si-s, si-k
for sveina, svi-s, svi-k. (v is retained
in svê swie, from which our so.
Lat. sui, suus & sponte (as mine f. meus)
Dor. ψιν-Lat. pse in ipse

Gen. Plur.	from of the Poss. asmâkam	ahmâkem	ἀμμεων	.	fr. Poss. cf. unsara	musû	.
	yusmâkam	yûsmâkem	ὑμμεων	nostri vostri	izvara	jûsû	nas, vas
	nas, vas	nô, vô	.	.	.	.	
Loc.	asmâsu	.	.	.	.	muesûse	nas
	yusmâsu					yusûse	vas
Third person	Acc. Prakr.	Z.	σφε, ἑ	se	si-k	sawen	sja
					sis	Instr. sawimi	sobojû
	Dat G. sê	hê, hôi	οἱ, οὗ	sibi, sui	G. seina	D. saw	sebje si
						G. sawens	sebe
					Loc. .	sawije	sebje

(Goth. sibja [illegible] & svês property cf. Slav.)

12

— त, m. तत
(ta, tat, tâ
tantas tot
त, is sa, s
acc. pl. sos
tn very o
pl. तष्य
a, ah, s
v. tat
tam
têna
~~tasmâi~~
tasmât
tasya
tasmin
Du. tâu tâ
têbyâ
tayô
Plur. te N. tâ
tân
tais
têbyas
têsâm
têsu

— D. a Goth. put
tatibun hwig, so
them
= ηγπος, γuoς
as din तेष). ton
तश्य = त्य (
(=त्यास). Nom
syas dër
tyam dën
tyasmâi dëmu
tyasya dës
from the same
Goth. sjis
acc. sjin sj
Instr. sjû (m) sj
D. sjiam sj
g. sjio
L. sjiamê
dien is für
Li pa-tis se

– त, m. ता f. = this, that (Z. Acc. dĕm a tĕm & ?) Germ. Article (Go. Tha, f. thō. ὁ, τό, τῇ) Lith. (ta, tai, tă dial.) Sl. to, ta (f). – Lat. tum tunc tam tandem tamen (Loc. तस्मिन् Lit. tamè) talis tantus tot totidem totus. is-te, ta, tud. – – एत, Z. aêta (οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο). – Substituted for त, is sa, sâ, tat. Go. sa, sô, thata. Z. hô, hâ tat, Gr. ὁ ἡ, τό. Lat. sum for eum, sam for eam acc. pl. sos. Gr. ἐχθρος ἐχθρὸς. – The sign of Nom. masc. is mostly dropped, because स is probably the very origin of it, also in Lat. pron. iste (sometimes istus) & others. – also Pur. as ὁ, but = ut in that

pl. तस्य.

sa, sah sô & tat	hô tat	ὁ τό	is-te tud	sa thata	tas tai	ts tō	fem. sâ (hâ	ἡ	is-ta	sô	tà	ta
tam	tem	τόν	is-tam	thana	tan	tĭ	tâm	τήν	Tam	thô	tan	tŭ
têna					tă tâmi	tjem	tayâ				tà	tojŭ
tasmâi	tô	τῷ	is-tī	thamma	tam	tomŭ	tasyâi	τῇ	is-ti	thizâi	tai	toĭ
tasmât			is-tod				tasyâs		-Tad			
tasya		τοῦ	is-tius	this	to	togo	tasyâs	τῆς	Tius	thizôs	tôs	toja
tasmin			tamen?		tamè	tom	tasyâm	–	–		toje	toi
Du. tâu tâ (N. tē)		τώ	–	–	tŭ	ta N. tjĕ	tê	τά			tie	tĭ
tâbyâm		τοῖν	–	–	tiem	tjema	tâbyâm	ταῖν			tom	tjema
tayôs		τοῖν	–		tŭ	toju	tayôs	"			tū	toju.
Pl. tē N. tâ	tē N. tâ	τοί, οἱ τά	isti ista	thai thô	tie	ti ta	tâs	ταί, αἱ	istae	thôs	tos	ty
tân		τούς	istos	thans	tŭs	ty	tâs	τάς	tâs	thôs	tos	ty
tâis					tais	tjemi	tâbis				tomis	tjemi
tēbyas	taêibyô	Loc.		thaim	tiems	tjem	D. A. tâbyas		Loc. tis	thaim	toms	tjem
têsâm		τῶν	istis	~~thize~~ thize	tŭ	tjech	G. tâsâm	τῶν	tarum	thizô	tŭ	tjech
têšu		τοῖς	istorum		tŭse	tjech	tâsu (Z. tâhva)	ταῖς			tosa	tjech

(Hom. Dat. pl. τοισι-δεσσι)

– & Goth. put d for t. Gr. δε, in i-sam, adas Lat. idem quidam. (Neutr. adas softened fr. adas, like Germ. dies from that) ..., Lat. dum donec denuum, dudum (& totus) this & thus) with Abl. Neutr. or as in remaining from .ma as tasmin Abl. tom. – denuum ... nunc denuum venis, now at this late hour (& quondam tandem ...) दिनम् heaven day. – Gr. long = τηνος, quos यावत्, तावत् cf. in what time. denique the same. Also dy. from it. as diu दिव). donec is deanimum ...

तस्य = त्य (Vd. ..., for त) m. & f. nom. syas, syā. Gr. f. si. Ahd. siu Acc. sia (m). Ahd. Artic. die (त्ये) f. diu. Nom. Acc. pl. dio (= त्यास). Nom. Masc. sing. dër, dës dëmu, dën from djar, djas (त्यस्) Notker has Dat. diêm. Ahd

syas	dër N. tyat	daz	f. syâ	siu, diu	N. tyē	die	N. tyâ	f. tyâs	dio
tyam	dën	Acc. tyâ diu	syâm	dia	tyân	die	diu	tyâs	dio
tyasmâi	dëmu		tyasyâi	dëru	tyēbyas	diêm		tyâbyas	diêm
tyasya	dës		tyasyâs	dëra	tyēsâm	dëro		tyâsâm	dëro

Neut. dăz, N. dat, daz is better derived from the simple Stem त. (emph. Dem) inverted of dieser.

from the same stem dë-S-U = स्यात् ὅντος, f. of dieser – Cf. now Lith. szittas

Lith. szis, šszi Slav. sĭ, si (Goth. si) M. sĭ siŭ, D. N. szŭ, sja, f. szi, sii, D. szie, si, f. szios, sija, Neutr. Sl.
acc. szĭn szen, sĭ, siŭ, szŭ, sja, szi, sii, szus, sija, szes, sija, sing. se
Instr. szŭ(m) szè, sim, sijŭ, Dat. Abl. szŭn, sija, szin, sii, I. szeys, simi, szomis, simi, Du. sii
D. sziam szioi, semu, sei, D. sziem, sima, sziom, sima, sziems, sim, szoms, sim, pl. sija.
G. szio szios, sego, sija, G. szŭ, sijŭ, sziŭ, sijŭ, sziŭ, sich, sziŭ, sich
L. sziamè szioje, sem, sei, szŭse, sich, szosa, sich.

dieser is fr. = sjar ... Adj. ... plinter fr. plintair, fr. which both plintar & plinter occurs ... pen fr. svasara (f. not Malayal. pen) & pe = ... –
... na-tis self (from sva-tyas) cf. Gipsy lang. pen fr. svasara (f. not Malayal. pen) & pe = ...

13

— Stem i. this in इतस् from here इह here Z. idha. इति Z. itha L. ita thus. Neutr it इत् in इत्थम् so.
चेत् if नेत् if not (Z. noit nicht (cf. nicht. Goth. ni-vaihts nought) इतरस् acc. Lat. iterum इयत् so much
Veda imper. iv.
— Lat. is, eum etc. (as from i to go eo.) Neutr. id. obsol. ima, ibus. Go. i-na ju, i-m ihnen. Loc. ibi.
imo(d) Gen Dat. e-jus, e-i. — fem. Nom. sie. fr. i forms ijô (Neutr. Pl. ij-a.) Dat. fem. im. izôs, izai etc. (the Greek
ī in οὗ τοῖς etc. is like Goth. ei in saei, which gives rel. signif. & is therefore from य). —
इदम् this Dat. a-smai etc. from अ: enlarged ê (एयम् = ê+am. a svê-am, svayam, from svê fr. sva)
Z. manner of एयम् aê Nom. of इयम् (f.) îm. Neutr. idam — ? i not from this represent. stem ima Gr. μιν, Old Lat. emem. semem.
अन (in Pali) & which एन Acc. एनम् = enim Lat. & nam. Acc. (Pali नं) lengthened nem-pe (= quippe, quidem) &
S. kinda. pe therefore = que) from this न (prep. नि, nieder, νει.) an d sound, & in (नु nun, νυ, νυν, nun,
nuoh Go. nauhjan U. sound. — The Neg. न Go. ni, Slav. ne, ni; Lith. ni-êka n-one Gr. νη- Lat. ne-fas
ne-que, ni-si etc. Thus fr. auch ne = this, that. — Thus अ neg. Gr. & priv. is demonstr. (also मा, μη cf. ima)
& they are at once interrog. & neg. as न in Vd. ne in Lat. once Pref. once Suff. (cf. Tamil etc. ~~मा~~ ना,
Δη neg. & interrog.) नाना many fold. नूनम् question & oath as fr. नु & नु. — अन is therefore a compound
Lith. ana, jenar Sl. on, ona, ono. Lat. fr. Go. an, εν, an. fand. in-ter, antar. undar, under. εν, in all
in-de
fr. अन. εν-δα, εν-δεν — εω, εις from εε in καλδοι. — ανα Go. ana, an is difficult, & κατα jenseits.
Go. anaks. suddenly, "in this". — This stem ana with य. अन्य, with तर — अन्तर. Go. anthar. Lit. antras.
ana-leiks ähnlich
Lat. alter. alius (Go. alja kunds alienigenus. aljai vaihtai other things. alja thrô elsewhere.) ἄλλος = alius
AHD. alle, else. — older. ἔνιοι, ἔνιοι. Slav. in = anya. —
अपर, पर (fr. अप) afar, aber (abermals, Abermitz). perendie parê-dyus tomorrow & perendino fr. परस्. vesper, ἑσπέρα
= divas-para (as parâhna later part of the day) perager, peregre us (AHD. eli-lenti. paradêsi) perperus. περ
earl. Pron.
περαν, πεoften. Go. fairra, far, from — — Jains &c (pera) περυσι, πεππος, περυσι, Li. Slav. ana-s, on. hare na, νο (also
Seira, with N phonetic). — Zend ava this, S. prep. "down", properly hither Slav. ovo this, Gr. αυ-αυτος cf.
αὐ δε here = Z. avadha. (αυτ-αυθι) αυθις, αυτε, — αυτως (with Comp. — apara, afar, aber) autem (Sigual)
(as in i-tem, opp-compar. iterum) cf. Scr. इत्थम् thus, कथम् how.) au-t (for au-ti, = ut, ati, iti-dem)
αυερ ver homer, with old अव, as aufugio, aufero. — Acc. aom Z. Gr. ουν, also Neg. ου, ουκ — cf. ουκι =
नहि, Lat. ne-que) — Auch, ouh, out, Go. auk (only for γαρ) the final guttural as in Dich, sich, mich
from sma. — a-va: êva = a-na: ê-na (êva Z = nicht Gr. aiv keisyhil. = nudorum. (as in Sam.
from स this sarva, sadâ, sanê. cf. AHD sâr, sofort) ni aiv = nie, ni aiva-dagê nullo die. Germ.
ye, ja, aye, êo-man jemand, êo-wiht aliquid (when in je ja je besser Lith. jo-pirmjaus
jo-gerans Relat. pron. — Ya S.Z. Gr. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ (ὑμεῖς = युष्मे). Lith. demonstr. jis (Z. yim-
hunc) Sl. ja without Go. ja-bai wenn = यदि (ba suff = वत् as hardu-ba fast. andaugi-ba
offenly), Prakr. जेह, Gr. ει. — Go. jau, "ob" from jaiva = jaba. Lit. jau schon Lat. jam. Go. ju schon
(suff)
— Ka, Ku, Ki क & त quod in कच्चित् Z. kat mao? (S. कदृक्षत "what a treat"). — Gr. Ko, πο
κοτε, κως, κοτερος कतरस्, κοθος, κοιος. quod, quo, qui (quæ hæc as fem. have the
old fem. कुः). Go. h-v-a & hvô, N. Saxon. huat. Slav. (with Relat.) kyi, kaja, koe. AHD. huer, hueer. —
oldest guha
Ku in Adv. कुत्र where क्व when Z. kuta how? कुतस्तु welchen dergestalt = Sechsagent.
Lat. cujus, cui, cujus of quojus, as cum fr. quum, cur fr. quare, uter, uti, ut, ubi, unde, fr. quoter etc
— Goth. hvathar (so amo fr कामम् nosco fr. gno ali-cubi, ali-cunde) unquam as quam usquam usque
Ki किम्, (old किद् quid. neither Lith. elsewhere) किम् quis in माकिस् nequis, नकिस्. — किदृश
कियत्, कियन्त् (हि dum = कि, τι) κε, κεν, γε (also καλ्य cras ह्यस् χθες) kiepa qua (N.P.) Z. kya, quibus

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lis, citra (
gaggith q
ni-h = net
— ततः, Lat
hir-jan fur-
(hid). — also
metri nihil. —
and τε, que
Pron. Adj.
= ἴδιος (= ἰδ
τοῖος, troja
but ὅσος, ὅσ
izvara with
तावत् τόσ
Lat. from
as Lauds from
dass
4, Z. thrisva-
vowels fr. τεσ
— ति — kati
for तावत् —
thiliks (τηλ
bikei Suffi
(from wiala
= all) — ala
jakyi fr
cf. aequalis
Pron. Adv. a-t
non du, hvat
ἐκεῖ-θεν. Go
— तस् = ath-
ἐν Sl. dû-
old has?) —
jegda & jed
anday = an
(cf. जानि
Adv. of man
uti, Lat. iti

cis, citra (hit from hi-ce; this ce, pe in quippe = que, च, τε: thus Goth hvazuh quisque
gaggith githiduh etc dicitque. this uh = ઉ. ऊ. Z̆ hvo-h quaque, sva-h so = sic.
ni-h = nec. nauh noch thauh doch. old ni ainshun, ni hvashun not any one. in Negat.
— कि, Lat QUI, HI, CI, Go. HI in hima, hina, ^acc hita N. (himadaga heute) hidrê hue, her hin,
hin-jan her-komen, hin-gehen. heute (hiutagu) heure (hiujâru) horrus (Z yârĕ. year), hînaht. — ni-hit
(nicht). — also obsecrat. किं च. — च for ka, as que — for quo. —, ONord. einyi nullus, einskis nullius, mangi nemo
mætki nihil. — ASlav. Neutr čto for masc. kto. — Tir ci, qui cf πεντε, पञ्च, quinque, cf also πεμπε for πεγκε.
and τε, que = च. — ASlav. sche „etwas" = que च, because sch is from g as č from k. (Bogo ३ग bosch geit, gott, ३ग
^Lith. musisz bisoue, Guisszie gonte
Pron adj मामक, तावक Ved asmâka, yushmâka Z. ahmâka. — madîya, twadîya etc fr abl.
= ἴδιος (— ἴδιος fr स्व) as ἰδέως स्वेद, ἀδίος स्वादस) ποιος, τοιος, οιος. Slav. moi, moja, moe.
^St. hajj, vaš
tvoi, tvoja, tvoe, svoi, svoja svoe. — Newborn are Lith manas, tavas, sawas, Lat meus t. s. Gr. ἐμ. σ, ὅς
but σφος, σφη, σφον are old. (Intrecss. in Lat & Gr. plur. the Compar. ἡμετερ. nostri etc) — Germ. unsara,
izvara with r from d, as in asmadîya, yushmadîya Hind. میرا تیرا Zigeun. miro, miri. — vant in
तावन्त् τοσος, यावन्त् ὅσος, quantus tantus (as malo fr mavolo) — Go hvêlauds (lauds lat. leatus in opu-
lent. from वृध्) swalauds. — kiyant, iyant (q.v.) Z. čvant, avant (thwâvant as thou"). Lith. idant
as lauds from वृध
dass dergestalt" (Li. kieti mis ziels & la for vant, kiel is quantum. kolintas quotus. Gr. τοσος, τοσα
— यावत् how long, ἕως, τεως with inverted long
½ Z thrisva ⅓, câthrusva ¼ (ὅσος „so great" = equal). — ^Komet Lit. when
vowels fr τεος. — Slav. kamo, tamo whither thither from वत्र ἠμος, τῆμος (or plur Dat यास्मस्, Lit. ms)
— ति — kati, tati, yati-quot, tot (toti-dem. quoti-die). — दृश (looking like") Prakr. तारिस
^old scoth quhilk
for तादृश Dor τᾱλικος, πηλικος, Go. leiks — hvêleiks (welcher, which) swaleiks (solch) Angels. thylic
thilikr (τηλικος) ga-leiks = gleich (as स, सम turned in Goth. ga, ga) ana-leiks ähnlich. anthar-
leikei Verschiedenheit = anyâdrias. aljaleiks, samaleikô ἴσως similis ὁμοιως. missaleiks different
(from wissa Lith (विश्व all = वि). Missethat missadêds = Aberthat (other than right) missô einander
= all) — ASlav. tolik talis kolik qualis πηλικος jelik ἡλικος Prakr. yârisô. — takyi, kakyi
jakyi from tal kyi etc. Lith. toks, koks. Otfried tochin & tolkin. (Lat. lost k, the Slav. l.)
cf æqualis from æquus, एकाकी, but also tame-likus, felix (fr भद्र). Z hvarĕdarĕsa sun-like.
Pron Adv. a-tra, tatra, anuntra, kutra, yatra. (= Comp. तर) Zithra, yathra. (= citra, ultra. Goth. thathrô
von da, hvathrô whence aljathrô elsewhere. — Z. idha, s-ha (i-ha hier, sa-ha with) ἐνθα πανταχοῦ —
ἐνθεν, ... αλλοθεν. ... ith but, thra (Go. = इह Z idha). ai-s, ul-s-d
ἐκει — θι. Go hva-th whither, alja-th & αλλοσε. ... — ...σε. ... από. जाक अधस् below fr
— तस् = Abl. svargaTAS from heaven coeli-tus, igi-tur (?) (from iha, as ego fr aham). ... below fr
div St. dû — fr kutas ποθεν, ot-kadû. Lat. alicunde & unde (for cunde) inde. (præp. de from
tatas τοθεν ot tûdû
yatas ὁθεν jûdâsche.
ad hoc?) — Tempor. Adv. दिव (as kadâ when, sadâ always St. kogda ποτε, togda τοτε
(fr. divâ, day)
jegda & jeda ὁτε. Li. niekadâ never (= êkadâ once) kadâ, tadâ = Sanscr. wisadâ always,
anday = anadâ at that time. Lat. quando. — tynka, etc. donec, donicum. fr निदा Nacht
(cf नानिशम् eternally), as fr. adga, this day, used for „just now". νυνκα fr ανη-νικα. —
Adv of manner ^acc. यम्. ^dat. अ. item, autem. ita, alinta (cf तथा, यथा). इति, अति Lat at.
^as we.
uti, ut. iti-dem. Z. kutha, itha.

Verbum

Sanscrit has 2 dist forms – the ground form Parasmaipadam & the Selbstform Âtmanepa[illegible]
dâ give – with आ in Atm. „take" = [illegible]. darsayâmi show Atm. show oneself. śi to lie (śêtê & κεῖται
âs sit (âstê & ἧσται) mud rôcin ruc shine – only Atm. yâc ask has both forms. afterwards
much lost. kept in S. Gr. Goth. (mostly Passiv. – also Med. Imp. καταβάτω atsteigadau ῥυσάσθω lausjadau
Mt 27,43. γνωρισθῇ us kunnaida J. 13,35. faianda vituperant R. 9.19 – gavasjada andivareein
ἐνδύσηται & φάγῃ [illegible] Cor 15. vaurkjada ἐργάζεται 2 C. 4,17. ustiuhada κατεργάζεται = (
lingandau [illegible] (7.9. = S. Imp. तामु). – The Pass. ya, without the differ. Peculiarities of Act.
Suk-νυ-ται Pass & Med. S. चिनुते fr ci collect Med. चीयते Pass. [illegible] [illegible] Med. [illegible] S.
Thus Pass. Caus. Desid. & Intens are formed from Root. –

Modi. 1. Ind. 2. Pot. Imp. Prec. Condit. (in Veda the fragments of a Greek Conj. Let.). All in Z. except Condit. –
Inf & Part – Nouns. – Ind. 6 tenses 1 Pr. 3 Past 2 fut. (Past = Imp. Aor. Perf.) and very arbitrarily (Aux fut = Gr & Lith. Part fut = turus. not in Z.). – Pot. : Prec = Praes Opt : Opt 2 Aor. – (Vedas have several Mods for several tenses as Greek)
Numb 1.2.3. Lat. no Dual, Goth & Slav Lith. have Dual. – No genders as in Sanscrit (except Old Slav. Dual
Li. we both are svas, fr [illegible] Li. esva. Sl. jesva m. jesvjef. – ἐστόν, ἐστὸν – jestjef. shows the
organic union of Verb & Pron.) – Separation in fuller & weaker term. Capital Term – [illegible]
Lat. throws of मि (exc. sum, inquam) keeps म् amatam, sim, amem. (The other person
legisti – legas, legiti legat, legunti legant. – Go. also throws mi, keeps m in u.
1st person m' S. Pl. v' D. (वयम् for मयम्). – S. Z. मि. Gr. only in the S. 2d class of Verbs. whilst
in the first ω represents â-mi f.i. τέρπω-μι fr tarpâ-mi. Med. pass. μαι (a great adv
tage of the Greek) S. tarpê for an older tarpamê. This use still in Modern Greek,
whilst not in Vêdas, μι in Lith but not in Gr.

Li. esmi bin – asmi εἰμί jesmj Go. im only [illegible]. (Ahd more. bim, pim. gâm. stâm.
êmi εἶμι vjemj Vêdmi oldlatin habêm, damnôm, phlanzôm
eimi Lat. ô, damno, planto.
dûmi dadâmi δίδωμι vjedatj vidanti
dêmi dadâmi τίθημι damj tuom (Thun)
stosmi tiṣṭhâmi ἵστημι dadjatj dadati Ahd. stâm
êdmi admi edo jamj
sêdmi ni-ṣîdâmi sedeo jadatj adanti
giedmi – gadâmi cano krainic
gêlbmi kalpayâmi [illegible] dêlam
servio [illegible] Pol.
sêrgmi – [illegible]
saugmi – [illegible] czytam [illegible]
miegmi – [illegible] Oldslav. 8
liekmi rahâmi [illegible] Lit. suku [illegible] pl. suka-me krain-mo (dêlamo [illegible])
linquo [illegible]
in Slav. d suppressed before mj Asl. m, my. (jo-my [illegible])

Second. म् v. ἐδίδων, adadâm
δοίην dêyâm. but ἔδειξα fr
adicsham, usbu ἐδείξαμην.
Ahd & Li. u (but „lirnem" discam)
– plur. mas, Sec. ma. Gr. L. everywhere μες
mus. sarpâmas serpimus ἕρπομες
asarpâma εἵρπομεν. serpebamus
Ahd. mês.×) Go only m, ma. Li. me

Du. vas, va. Li. wa Asl. va, vje. Go. va, û (magû
we are 2 [illegible]. siju we two are.

×) Ved. masi

is a heavy ḷ, pronounced by turning the tongue to the middle roof of the mouth. Final ഴ is replaced by ൾ as [illegible] when lengthened the original ഴ returns as [illegible]
N.B. This family of letters of ~~produces~~ similar etymological phenomena as the aforementioned. f.i. കൊള്ളുക kollu to buy or hold, has in the past tense കൊണ്ടു which is an euphonic change for [illegible]. — കേൾക്ക keḷku to hear makes കേട്ടു keṭṭu for keḷṭu. — All verbs like വീഴു vīḻu fall have in the past ണ, an abbreviation from [illegible]. — [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] how [illegible] sight.

[illegible] it requires [illegible]
the original ഴ returns as [illegible] a guardian [illegible]
in pl. [illegible] etc
from [illegible]

തൊൾ x നൂറ [illegible]
തൊണ്ണൂറ ninety
The Plur. term. [illegible] followed by കൾ ought therefore to be joined [illegible], but it is softened into the more common [illegible]

§ 4.

The remaining particulars about the powers & changes of letters, produced especially by the combination of the 2 different languages, are shortly these

A, Vowels.x) ~~എ is sounded~~ The short vowels are pronounced as quickly as possible (& sometimes written) like the short ĕ sound after the medial letters ഗ, ജ, ദ, ബ, and യ, f.i. ഗർഭം womb — gerbam, ജനിക്ക jenikka to be born, യത്നം yetnam effort ദണ്ഡിക്ക dennikka to punish, ബലം belam power.

ബഹു much sounds like bohu, because the accentuation hastens towards the u of the final syllable: —

chiefly [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] etc

of 2 kinds, the one preparatory

The final ം f.i. in the terminations of the Adj. & Inf. gives way to the initial vowel of the following word (in some cases by desire of an euphony [illegible] formerly inserted [illegible]) in most cases: as നല്ല ഒരു നല്ലൊരു nall-oru, വന്ന ഒരുത്തൻ vannāl [illegible] irikka-enam must be! — In other cases [illegible] must be inserted (in preference of വ) [illegible] to put also [illegible] verkka-y-um.

[illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ wrongly [illegible]
the arrived man. [illegible] is an euphonic form

ഉ, the shortest of all vowels ~~which in some other Peninsular~~ being inserted between disagreeing consonants f.i. [illegible] lit. [illegible] in many ~~languages~~ serves as ~~the universal~~ [illegible] in ~~the same~~ [illegible] day with the plur. termination to form [illegible] ways like the Schva of the Hebrew language. It is rarely written when final. This has contributed to give to it a sound, very near to the ഒ. ~~[illegible]~~ In vulgar pronunciation words ~~terminating~~ in final consonants are ~~heard~~ sounded with this semivowel, as ആര് who? aru inserted between ~~dissimilar~~ consonants f.i. in comp. & plur. [illegible] ([illegible]) or sometimes ~~[illegible]~~ ar. This vowel yields to any initial vowel of the following word as [illegible] (not, to one not) etc — But the Sanscrit ഉ [illegible] for metre [illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible]

x) Vowels when meeting at the end or beginning of words: they experience either Sandhi (contraction) or want the insertion of യ or വ.

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N.B. വ ought to be inserted ~~after ഉ~~, if not Ety[mology] [illegible] a custom had given to ഉ a pronunciation very near to ഒ, to which വ is the kindred consonant.
[illegible], [illegible]

x only the interrog. particle ഓ is joined to ഉ terminations of the Nos with [illegible] etc
[illegible] Does he go

[illegible] ശൂദ്രൻ the servant, who is a Shudra (ശൂ - ദ്രൻ)
but also ... when final is a firmer vowel: in consequence വ് must be inserted between it & a following vowel as വസ്തു vastu thing, with the oblique case വസ്തുവിൻ - vastu-v-in whilst വില്ല് bow, a peninsular word, has in the oblique case വില്ലിൻ villin.

ഇ ~~contracts~~ may contract with a following ഇ without being lengthened thus as പുലി - ഇവിടെ (tiger here) as പുലിവിടെ, pulivide.
But generally it wants the insertion of യ് inserted before a following vowel as പുലിയിൽ puli-y-il in the tiger പുലിയോടു puli-y-oḍu with the tiger etc. It also serves like ഉ to obviate the meeting of 2 long vowels as in [illegible] to me [illegible] to himself (Pron)

ഋ as it exist not in the proper Malab. language, is in corrupted Sanscrit words represented by ഇരു, ഉ or even അ - thus ഋഷഭം bull, Taurus as ഇടവം eḍavam.
എ has when initial is = യെ, and its long sound ഏ like യേ see Interr. Pron.

6. A general remark about the long vowels is this, that the Mal. language does not like them much as finals except at the end of a word, but as finals of a sentence.
In consequence the final ആ of the Sanscrit Abstract Nouns is rejected f.i. കൃപാ krūpā mercy becomes കൃപ.
The Negat. Verb which is marked by a final ആ is pronounced abruptly അ as വേണ്ടാ, must not "വേണ്ട vēṇḍa. The Nominativ mark of Sanscr. Nouns agent as പിതാ father is firm & strengthened by the continual addition of വു.

ഈ when final in Sanscrit words is ~~often~~ mostly shortened as പുത്രി daughter putri, for പുത്രീ. Not however in Monosyllab. as സ്ത്രീ woman. It always inserts യ before a vowel. ഈയാൾ this man

ഊ final is strengthened by the addition of വു in the same way as ആ. f.i. പൂ flower പൂവു pūvu.—
ഐ ൈ is a letter that rarely occurs in Mal. though often in Tamil. It was originally the termination of the Abstract Nouns, of the Neutr Plur in Pronouns & of many verbal roots. Now it appears is changed into അ*)

*) because it is already an abbreviation from അ[illegible]

[Left margin:]
In the ഇ & ഉ are also sometimes found as initials before ര & ല, to facilitate their pronunciation as
ഉരുളുക [illegible] to double &
[illegible] from [illegible]
ഉലോകം for ലോകം
ഉലകു world = ലോകം.

ഉ initial before [illegible] changes often with short ഒ as
ഉറക്കം [illegible] ഒറക്കം [illegible]
[illegible] = [illegible]
& is often more used than ഉ (as [illegible] for [illegible])
[illegible]
for [illegible]
ഒ[illegible] for ഉ[illegible] pronounced [illegible]
but ഉ more before labials as [illegible] (crafty) for [illegible] on the hand
[illegible]
*) (But [illegible])

നാരങ്ങാ (from കായ fruit) shortened നാരങ്ങ, and so all the names of fruits.

(the finite Verb form) at the end of a sentence ഏ is often written with ഉ instead of എ to give rest to the voice at it. as — [illegible] is are. (and അ of the Imp. & Opt. — വരിക you may come, lengthened).

Tadbhavams ഇ for ഋ [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] thus [illegible] for [illegible]   lost in [illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] = [illegible]   [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible] ([illegible] throat)

[illegible] service, [illegible] = [illegible] ancestral oblation

[illegible] (middle) for [illegible]   [illegible] from [illegible] (Can.)

[illegible] ([illegible])

(വീഥി street) വീതി breadth. [illegible] conviction ([illegible]) [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] earth (= [illegible])

[illegible] a month's name ([illegible] sign of pitcher)

ല in the middle = [illegible]   [illegible] (hearty

[illegible] for [illegible] ([illegible]) a Nakshatra   [illegible] (= [illegible]) [illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible] vowel [illegible]   ഉ lost [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible] vowel [illegible] for [illegible]   ഉ lost [illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] (Can. [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible] for [illegible] left out [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] (Can. [illegible])

[illegible] — [illegible] M. ([illegible])

[illegible] — [illegible] Mapl.

[illegible] — [illegible]   [illegible] — [illegible] M. (Can.)

[illegible] — [illegible] M.   [illegible] — [illegible] M.

[illegible] — [illegible] M.   [illegible] — [illegible]

vulg. [illegible], [illegible]   [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]   [illegible] — [illegible] M.

[illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible]   [illegible] — [illegible] little

[illegible] — [illegible]   [illegible] — [illegible] M. (cat)

[illegible] — [illegible] M.

[illegible] — [illegible] M.   [illegible] to skin (vulg.)

[illegible] — [illegible] Mapl.
[illegible] Calicut
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible] in county   [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible]   [illegible] — [illegible]

തൊഴുവി
തെനങ്ങ compensates
for ദ്രി ന്മൂ
contracted.

Ma I 797

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§ 53. എന്നുക & ആകുന്നു. (ചൊല്ലു.)

A. The defective Verb എന്നുന്നു is together with ആകുന്നു the great resource of the Mal. language for supplying conjunctions. The meaning of this verb is: "to say, call, sound." [it is now used only in the Participles, Inf. & secondary forms. See use of Inf. എന്ന in [illegible] 2, [illegible] would have come Rot p 75

& much [illegible], [illegible]

a man says, "the courier asked for, give me thy knife" [illegible] but that he gave it [illegible] formerly used as [illegible] some said (meant) it must [illegible]

1. The Verbal Participle എന്നു (from എൻ്റു), having said, of words or thoughts, upon Verbs of speaking (& knowing) is used like hebr. לאמר (cf. § 35,2) that, ~~or the mark of quotation~~ " — in English languages. after Verbs of relation [illegible] (saying, what) having your

f.i. "ബ്രാഹ്മണൻ [illegible]" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. They said (saying), "that one should see a Brahmin taking a dog with him is indeed a wonder!" [illegible] pp. left out where there is an equivalent [illegible] also [illegible] or f.i. [illegible]

If 2 persons are subordinate, repeat [illegible] (not in poetry f.i. [illegible])

Here the whole proposition included by the quotation marks is by the Verb. Participle എന്നു subordinated to പറഞ്ഞു as an adverbial (cf. § 62,5)

അവൻ, "[illegible]" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു he said, "this was true". [illegible] answer of an inferior, "quite so"

[illegible] വ്യാധിയായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ബോധിച്ചു he was sure, that (there) was sick, persuaded [illegible] often repeated [illegible] made a noun [illegible] would be

~~[illegible] thought it was not proper~~

[illegible] he asked him to tell.

2. Identity of ~~the~~ subject is as little required as with the other Verbal Participles. The subject may also be ~~an impersonal~~ [illegible] inanimate being. The old Inf. എന്ന, sounded, is however the more correct form. first that [illegible] what ever they was [illegible] God commanded "honour thy mother" [illegible] not & [illegible] he who curses his mother shall die".

This same എന്ന (for എൻ്റ) is also Rel. Part. of the Past [illegible]

[illegible] എന്ന ബ്രാഹ്മണൻ the Brahmin (here properly called Krishnen [illegible]) but it is [illegible]

അവൻ വരും എന്നു [illegible] it (said) that he will come, — will he really come) [illegible] very frequent

[illegible] is there not a famous teacher among those [illegible]

[illegible] വേണം എന്നില്ല that this must be, is not (the case) [illegible] when [illegible]

[illegible] that inferiors when meeting superiors must walk with covered [illegible] the opinion of foreigners.

[illegible] the Name Allah [illegible]

[illegible] എന്നിരിക്കിലും (V.h.) in whatever degree [illegible]

[illegible] ഘണ ഘണ എന്ന ശബ്ദം the bell sounded (saying) Ghana ghana [illegible] the virtue of the [illegible] thereby that) as if none was equal to himself

In consequence എന്ന is also a Particle of equality, similarity [illegible] (expressing not only of sound f.i. കാള എന്ന നടക്കുന്നു he walks like an ox (i.e. one might think & call [illegible] is very common [illegible] alike"

x) Verbs of commanding allow of various constructions: [illegible]

f.i. കൊല്ലുവാൻ കല്പിച്ചു he commanded to kill.

കൊല്ലുവാൻ കല്പിച്ചു (or കൊല്ലുവാനായി)

[illegible] കല്പിച്ചു

കൊല്ലേണ്ടതിന്നു കല്പിച്ചു

it must not come so far that my exertion be [illegible] vain

1. ഓർക്കാതെയിരിപ്പാൻ നിന്നെ പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു I pray you not to remember it

Many [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] p. 78

Esp. with Inf. and emph. as കൊടുക്കേണ്ടി വരും "it can not be otherwise, I must give". ~~[illegible]~~ former Adv. [illegible] or typical [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] – f.i. [illegible] is there not among these amiable

The relatives are [illegible] for the Past, [illegible] for future: But more common are the combinations [illegible] of the Verb. Part. with the auxiliaries as [illegible]

[illegible] is that they have 2 [illegible] – they did not give us their names [illegible] (say)

also oblique [illegible] her joy [illegible] that [illegible] (not third) [illegible]

[illegible] (cfr [illegible] 25, 2) [illegible]

just [illegible]

[illegible] of the foolish [illegible] may [illegible] any [illegible]

He has a certain gift, (but) also a curse, (simply [illegible]) that that he must die, if he tells of it any other man. ~~[illegible]~~ May live only [illegible]

(N.B. The simple Relat. of the past is undisputedly ~~only~~ present and perhaps only in the compound [illegible], [illegible] "That being related" "that being done" – after this", "then".)

കൃഷ്ണൻ എന്നുള്ള ബ്രാഹ്മണൻ the Brahmin called Crishna

ശിവനെന്നുള്ള ദൈവം the God called Siven

may be found dissolved in its elements thus:

[illegible]

[illegible] The names Bhattatiri & Somat[iri] & Acitiri

The nouns അവൻ, അവൾ, അതു are similar to ടിയവൻ, ടിയവൾ, ടിയതു in their use as determinative, though rarer. f.i.:

അവൻ വന്നു the said (man) came

[illegible] the ground for his saying: [illegible]

അതു കേട്ടു he having heard the said circumstance

[illegible] (Sab.) [illegible] = ടി[illegible]

[illegible] but the latter must sometimes be resolved into [illegible] f.i. after a proof that ~~[illegible]~~ plants have organs of sight [illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible] hence conclude that they are [illegible]

4.) The compounds [illegible], [illegible] "if one say", "if it be", "if so" [illegible] (answer) well then, come (Sab.) after [illegible] a past are used as conjunctions of conditional power, much in the same way as [illegible] the rarer.

[illegible]

[illegible] if they are – [illegible]

[illegible] if the [illegible] what [illegible] = will not consent

if you will not have consented to this business

[illegible] if I should not be

literally: if it be (said) you have not consented

[illegible] if so thou also shalt profit [illegible]

[illegible] (or if ever) should [illegible], may God [illegible] it

[illegible]

praise the God for creating etc.

She said "you must ~~wash~~ beat it" and, "if so the cloth will be [illegible] white."

---

in coming of the [illegible], just so" "in these very words" & [illegible], "if so"

through sinful action, I shall certainly manage to perform it [illegible] (V. Ch.) the only difference from [illegible]

f. i. in poetry [illegible]

ഞാൻഭാവം the state of mind which sounds: "I" [illegible] = egotism.

[illegible]

[illegible]

f.i. [illegible] they Djavari said, I may do also that" this being said, the Brahmin told.

[illegible] (Mag.) = [illegible] I must say, ~~[illegible]~~ you [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] saying that [illegible] the king [illegible] not love them [illegible] will also [illegible]

a minister must be of good family [illegible] (V. Ch.).

[illegible] (T.) if you had so much courage, as [illegible], ~~[illegible]~~ it is confined [illegible] you have strength [illegible] after death.

[illegible] – oth. [illegible]

the Sastri said if so – well then etc.

[illegible] "I may tell it" [illegible] if you wish it, I will [illegible] if I may tell it

~~[illegible]~~ must

[illegible] ദൈവം [illegible] if I did this may God punish me

[illegible]

[illegible] (Sab. 39) we might praise but this also could hardly be called praise [illegible] tho' much troubled (Bhag)

[illegible] though it be said" though they" nevertheless ~~but~~

[illegible] it is not enough that the King be good, praiseworthy

[illegible] although having got though low, tho' preferred

or, we they have done it though saying thus [illegible]

or [illegible]

Therefore these two with [illegible] (from [illegible] having said [illegible]

or because of that

thus = after that) are often ~~used~~ supply in the place of our „but."

But [illegible] always with strict past signification.

[illegible] he came because he wanted this

Other connexions with auxiliaries are [illegible] only if

[illegible] as: as for peace, the ~~[illegible]~~ will not be here — [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] if there is not = [illegible] if not ~~then~~

[illegible] (or [illegible]) in po. the I should say

[illegible] may begin the answer to a statement. f.i. one states his doubts, as to the reality of life in the plants, the answer begins [illegible] — ~~well~~ as for that, I pray hear — or, ~~shall~~ I tell the story of N.N. [illegible], if so hear as follows —

These conditionals are used with the injunction Interrog. Pronouns, to relate particulars after a general indication. (often only of [illegible] treating particular [illegible] will then [illegible])

or a cause after its effect: as [illegible] they said as follows —

[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ that — for, listen, I say etc

[illegible]

[illegible] as follows [illegible]

he gave. Should it be asked why; — or: he gave, for …:

(But it will be ridiculous in the extreme, to translate any english for by [illegible]. It has its place only where a longer explanatory statement follows after a ~~summary~~ telling briefly a fact or a thought. In all common cases the Mal. language ~~wants~~ requires ~~that~~ the cause ~~to~~ precede the effect.)

NB. [illegible] is used as disjunction & restriction — they are not favourite — [illegible]

besp. by [illegible] not gaining the least profit.

f.i. [illegible] give at least (if it be even) 10 panam.

This also [illegible] = as [illegible] at least — yet I may give

[illegible]

Either I or you must die [illegible]

x) ([illegible]) he gave order to do it continually

[illegible] (= [illegible]) since trees may be cured

[illegible] it was to ~~[illegible]~~ give. try them, he thus used to

~~the~~ Other forms to express the disjunction are [illegible] — [illegible]

or [illegible] — [illegible] (sic)) or [illegible] — [illegible] in the one case — expected

[illegible] "to look" (both active & neuter) is used ~~with the Neg.~~ with Verb. Part. for [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~

[illegible] appears [illegible] for unchanging pursuit [illegible]

in the same general sense as [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ to sound. We may compare [illegible] I saw a servant before him

~~then~~ in to the Greek δοκεῖν, which often ~~stands~~ stands for & after verbs & instead of it (means the [illegible])

expressing rather what appears to the senses than what is the really the case. chiefly with the Negative [illegible]

(f.i. [illegible] it may be the case) ~~[illegible]~~ (so, as) [illegible] he was (appeared) like at

[illegible] without killing him

[illegible] seeing he is not here, — as he is not here.

[illegible] seized it, unperceived [illegible] he [illegible]

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[illegible] often occur, for" as a general statement [illegible] illustration, a story is told [illegible]

[illegible] (H) [illegible] in after 300 [illegible]

[illegible], to be like only (of Accus.) & the future [illegible]

[illegible] (R.T.) without thinking in the least [illegible] anything

[illegible]

Poi. try: [illegible]

Brahma Rakshassa ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ preserved a thief alive

[illegible]

[illegible] Thieving, it seems

The old Inf. [illegible] extraordinarily [illegible] ~~is used as [illegible]~~

are used to give to the Future [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] in K. [illegible] the King is [illegible]

[illegible] One hears, the [illegible]

carried both persons on his head.

[illegible] one reads, hears — it seems that

§ 54.

[illegible] not seen & caught but caught sight with the eye

Nearly all the modern Indian languages have a class of Auxiliary verbs of very general ~~(mostly local)~~ signification, which when added to Verbs of more confined meaning serve like the Prepositions of Compound Verbs (in Indo-Eur. languages) first clearly to mark the ~~direction~~ local relation in which the act stands to the actor, & then also to express various ~~of~~ to the time & manner of the action. x)

x) As the language views the ~~verbal~~ expression of action above all other forms of speech, verbs ~~like~~ as: meet, retire etc are to be dissolved into the several actions of which they are composed, as: to come & join, to turn & go; ~~of which~~ pronouns(?) to acquire again the most general action stands thus in finite Verb, those of more detailed import, in Verb. Part. f.i. [illegible] - [illegible] or [illegible] adverbially as to

A transitive

1. കൊള്ളുന്നു, take, hold, ~~shows~~ [illegible] it will implies generally that the agent takes the performance in his own hands [illegible] (cf. Lat. ~~ad~~-)

f.i. [illegible] കൊള്ളുന്നു he betook himself to see,

പോയികൊൾ come along

more frequently ~~that~~ he holds the action (will not let it end)

[illegible] കൊണ്ടിരിക്കവെ whilst they were (uninterruptedly, eagerly) disputing

[illegible] the 2 combining the 2 first without [illegible] went away in anger

or നടന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു he walks (customarily) behaves.

[illegible] therefore one ought (regularly) to do so.

and finally, that he applies it for his sole benefit.

എടുത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു to take away (tollo) & keep.

which may be compared to the Greek Medium, or Lat. Comp:

NB. The ~~general~~ exceeding wide meaning of this verb is also seen from the Prepositional use made of കൊണ്ടു (for Acc. & Instr.)

വെള്ളി കൊണ്ടു ഒരു മോതിരം ഉണ്ടാക്കി having taken silver ~~he~~ made a ring (Heb. [illegible] or a double acc.)

ഈ വസ്ത്രം കൊണ്ടു എട്ടു [illegible] make this cloth into 8 pieces

പത്തു സംവത്സരം കൊണ്ടു കെട്ടി he built, (taking first = in) 10 years.

[illegible]

[illegible] an action in progress

[illegible] to be in a state of ignorance (or more generally: it was on account of not knowing

മലയാളം നൂറററുപതു കാതം കൊണ്ടു പതിനേഴു നാടു

Malayalam having 160 Gathams' length, there are 17 provinces in it

[illegible] 12 minutes ~~had~~ passed, then it lay = Mal. ~~has~~ contains in its ~~length~~ extent of 160 gathams, 17 provinces

2. ഇടുന്നു, in Mal. & Can. to put, in Tamil more to give, ~~gives more~~ renders [illegible] an action more determinative, a date, a fact, strengthens therefore the past tense ~~& in connection with [illegible] or gives [illegible]~~ & as that which is done upon some pending(?) action may often bring consequences with it, it gives perfect & pluperfect ~~of quality, adverbial meaning~~. (cf. [illegible] §§ 52.5.6) also causal power. Instances are numberless.

[illegible] having you done so upon my order

often through "browni"

[illegible] got their daily bread by serving different persons

[illegible] which [illegible] he has come

[illegible] putting the head (into the vessel) to see—

(In these and similar cases natives declare it to be like [illegible])

[illegible] meat dried by having put salt (= കൊണ്ടു)

[illegible] having given

ആണയിട്ടു he gave an oath, ~~[illegible]~~ and [illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible] കൊണ്ടു

[illegible] having done eating, what [illegible] (Adj. Part.) a matter decidedly different

Mark here it is not to express, although in most sentences

[illegible] — [illegible] acting on the supposition that [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] 55. [illegible]

പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും although having said (= പറഞ്ഞു എങ്കിലും) വന്നിട്ട് = [illegible] although having [illegible]

NB. [illegible] pure expletive after verbs [illegible] after nouns [illegible]

3. തരുന്നു (honorific [illegible]) കൊടുക്കുന്നു, to give are somewhat [illegible] the first more in dialogue, the other more relating to 3d person in [illegible]

the hearer. ഉ. വ (in ഉ. വ [illegible]) [illegible]

fr: [illegible] തരാം. I can swear (to your satisfaction)

കാട്ടി തരാം. I may show it (you) to morrow [illegible] he ~~tore~~ conquered & tore the fort for his friend)

= surrendered to him in that point

[illegible] വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തു she left it (giving it) to her husband

ചൊല്ലി തന്നു you gave it in words, promised [illegible] പറഞ്ഞു തരേണ്ടി വന്നു it has become necessary to give another advice

പഠിപ്പിച്ചു കൊടുത്തു taught, കല്പിച്ചു കൊടുത്തു granted.

[illegible] he gave them the permission, the grant of -

4. വെക്കുന്നു to put, place is used much like ഇടുന്നു to add into but is rarer & stronger (local sense) [illegible] often also [illegible]

determination (Lat. de-) to enact, ~~but on the other hand~~ [illegible]

it ചെയ്യുമാറാക്കാതെ ആക്കിവെക്കും. [illegible]

It will make it (for ever) impossible to do it [illegible] he laid it down as a rule, introduced

[illegible] he threw away after killing

they laid it down (~~as a rule~~ willed it) that ~~one~~ he must kill [illegible] left it [illegible] [illegible] may you govern [illegible]

ഇനി [illegible] വിടേണം (വ often dropped, & [illegible] lengthened) [illegible] bound her to the pillar (there to remain)

If you have "off" beating any more. [illegible] ganare another [illegible]

[illegible] he posited money in his hand [illegible] having spoken his mind out, he went.

വെച്ചു laid down (~~in order~~ not to be moved ~~that it should remain there~~) [illegible] having dispatched him I shall return.

[illegible] (വ often dropped & ഉ lengthened) & [illegible] ditto"

5. വിടുന്നു, leave, let [illegible] are used as in the following instances [illegible] (has) [illegible]

ചൊല്ലി വിടുക let know [illegible] വിടുക remove (also: [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] ചൊല്ലി വിടുകൊള്ളു. the thing which thou hast sent (permitted) to tell us [illegible] had to give (up) a flag

[illegible] (vulg. [illegible]) had to give

[illegible] പറഞ്ഞയച്ചു dismissed him (to that he might go)

[illegible] wrote (off to me) [illegible]

([illegible] if you will no more flog on.

6. കളയുന്നു, to throw, get off" (= [illegible])

പോയി കളഞ്ഞു departed [illegible] കളയുന്നു to beat (well)

തല വെട്ടി കളയുന്നു cut, off" the head [illegible] (Vulg.) to throw it away upon harlots

[illegible] കളയുന്നു turn out. [illegible] കളഞ്ഞു threw off, refuse, abolish.

[illegible] cover completely

[illegible] കളയുന്നു [illegible] (also [illegible] be killed)

[illegible] on that day he did away with himself (died by suicide)

§55.

N. intransitive.

1. ഇരിക്കുന്നു, to be, sit, it is used to form perfects & Pluperf. as in other languages (~~very often with ഇരിക്കേണ്ട as ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കേണ്ടുന്നേടത്ത് when it shall be necessary~~)

എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു it is written, prepared

(similar also south.) എഴുതിക്കിടക്കുന്നു it lies written [illegible]

ഞാൻ മുമ്പെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലൊ I have already given (as said.)

ഞാൻ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു I have done

പുരയിൽ തീ വരും മുമ്പെ ഞാൻ പോയിരുന്നു

Before the fire reached the house, I ~~had left~~ was gone.

ചെയ്തിരുന്നു, I had done: more clearly:

ചെയ്തു കൂട്ടി തീൎന്നിരുന്നു (5 verbs!) I was one who had existing done & finished.

അവൻ ഇട്ടിരുന്ന ദിവസം the Day which he had put (day before)

But it has also Imperf. meaning (of lasting action) in consequence of the ambiguous temporal relation of the preceding Verb. Part.

ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ when I was speaking

A kind of future exact. (used rather to express doubt)

അവൻ പുസ്തകം കണ്ടു കൂടിയിരിക്കും I will have seen the book.

Joined with the Neg. Verb Part. ഇരിക്കുന്നു forms a whole Neg. Verb. (corresponding with such perfects as: oviday novi)

അവൾ മിണ്ടാതെ ഇരുന്നു she was (~~all the time~~) without answering ~~not~~ a word.

വിചാരിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്ക do not mind! [illegible]

[illegible] were glad (Ram.) [illegible] the nobles went (?) his way towards (Chand.) [illegible] when he saw it & did not quit (Bhag.)

2, പോകുന്നു go! expressing ~~a~~ the prepositions off, away, astray, over; esp. with Neg. ചെയ്യാതെ പോയി did not do, escaped doing.

വെന്തുപോകുന്നു to burn, go off burning = be burned = കത്തിപ്പോയി

നന്നായിപ്പോയി it went well (off – to the end)

ദീനം പിടിച്ചു പോയി sickness happened to seize

ഇടത്തിൽ ഒരു മുത്തു നിന്നു പോയി

in his side one pearl (of the many poured over his head) remained sticking (had gone astray)

നിന്നു പോയി, [illegible] നിന്നു പോയി he remained standing (being nearly metamorphised into

[illegible] if a fight should arise

ഭവനം ഒഴിഞ്ഞു കിടക്കുന്നു the house lies empty, unused.

[illegible]

ഞാൻ നിനക്കു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു

I have given you all contained in it

= [illegible] (Kerala Utp.)

Pluperf., in a continuation is passed, but [illegible] the day. had also come to witness the trial

ചത്ത പശുവിന്റെ അരികെ കഴുകുകൾ ഇരുന്നിരുന്നു A kind of

vultures were sitting near the dead cow.

connected [illegible] (Vyav. Mala.) [illegible]

[illegible] (Nal.) hear (quest.)

[illegible] (Nal.)

[illegible] (Bhag.) this sea surrounded that island.

[illegible] പോയി

the rice is reaped

[illegible] പോയി

in fine [illegible] the king may be tempted to encroach by any encroachments

[illegible] could not ~~more~~ be removed)

[illegible] പോയി

they became finally Pulai Pulai (?) (old/stute Brahmins)

[illegible]

കൊടുക്കുമാറു പോകരുതു you must not go so far (astray) as even to give.

ബ്രാഹ്മണനെ കൊന്നതറിയാതെ വന്നുപോയ കാൎയ്യമാകുന്നു

വന്നു പോകട്ടെ may it come (after all) that I killed the Brahmin, is a circumstance that happened from my ~~not~~ recognizing him

മൂക്കു പൊവ [illegible] I knocked my nose at something all the time.

[illegible] again will break out (without cause)

മൂക്കു പൊവ [illegible] my nose became all pain. (or [illegible])

In common with other Verbs of going it denotes also ability:

എനിക്കിതു ചെയ്തു പോകാമൊ ഇല്ലയൊ I may do it, may I not?

ചെയ്തു പോകാ knows not how to do

ഒന്നും ചെയ്തു പോകാത്തവൻ an ignorant man.

NB. ~~Also~~ Rarely with Inf. അവന്നിതു ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ പോകുമൊ

Will he know how to do it.

അറിഞ്ഞുപോയവരുടെ [illegible] (in absence of documents)

the ~~word~~ statement of those who happen to know (or know) must be received

[illegible] it will not turn up being for one's best

3. വരുന്നു "come" denotes first becoming coming nearer & nearer

with a number of nouns [illegible] (as [illegible])

വേണ്ടി വരും it will become necessary. [illegible]

കൊടുക്കേണ്ടി വന്നു I was obliged to give

will have to go [illegible] from this [illegible] money will spring up

[illegible] shall become unworthy of it [illegible] in turn they (the [illegible])

[illegible] they came transacting taking away the fine wood.

[illegible]

more commonly the process of long continuance or frequent repetition The power of the oath will more & more decrease

[illegible] വന്നു കൊണ്ടു വന്നു he went on supporting (them)

[illegible] must govern without ~~letting~~ even suffering any infringement of old laws & customs

ഇവൻ നമുക്കു കഞ്ഞി തന്നു വരുന്നു [illegible]

this man gives (us) our (daily) Canji, = provides for us. [illegible]

Bb's will more & more live (with harlots)

പിന്നെ ഇല്ല [illegible] [illegible] (fr.)

N (for a considerable time) no offspring is born. may it perhaps be a trick? [illegible]

കൊണ്ടു joined to with Act. Verbs corresponds with the വരുന്നു of Neutr. Verbs

[illegible] ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ — if they continue to make — [illegible] (this or that) will continue

4. പോരുന്നു "come along" is used like വരുന്നു [illegible] to come into existence

[illegible] you have come [illegible] highway

[illegible]

[illegible] (sah) those who ought to preserve it

or [illegible] പോരുന്ന കാലത്തിങ്കൽ

whilst he (for a period) was thus ruling

ഇക്കാലം [illegible] so long has it gone on going

[illegible] they will become (habitually) [illegible]

അവരവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്തു പോരുന്ന കാലത്തു

in the time when they were (regularly) ~~performing~~ getting their daily work.

NB. with the 2 Verb. Part. is expresses possibility, room for: [illegible] because he has not ability enough

[illegible] ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ [illegible] there may be war this year

The Neg. പോരാ with the conditional in ാൽ "not enough"

[illegible] പോരാ not to be evil is not enough, (you must also be good)

[illegible] with the [illegible] (v. [illegible]) [illegible] to be combined with [illegible]

20

[illegible] will

[illegible] it will become flesh (V. Ch) because [illegible]

[illegible] not possible or sufficiently [illegible]

[illegible] കൂടൂ

[illegible] cannot retire from [illegible] (whilst they are [illegible])

[illegible] it happened (by a string of events) that the bird not to the middle page

because I can not see well with my eye.

[illegible] they could in no way change together to a better [illegible]

[illegible] the king has not done eating

[illegible] (he) had finished dividing his kingdom

[illegible]

[illegible] not at first

[illegible]

Also the Aor. (but rather past) [illegible] (of these 4 circumstances one is sufficient to (produce) mischief)

5. കൂടുക „to join" is used in (Fut. &) Neg. to express possibility and fitness

[illegible] will turn wrong.

ചുടുവാൻ കൂടും you can burn (but here better ചുടാം)

[illegible] കൂടും they can intermarry

[illegible] അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ cannot know, know not

[illegible] the tax is [illegible]

[illegible] age of maturity came on [illegible] will happen [illegible]

None could come near [illegible] കൂടും. the contraction of [illegible] produces corruption

[illegible] കൂടാ they cannot come (Vill.)

[illegible]

NB: It joins also the 2d Verb. part. [illegible] കൂടാ cannot go

The Inf. [illegible] is used adv. „also, even" [illegible] കൂടും [illegible]

[illegible] it was difficult for him even to [illegible]

[illegible] „to pass by" ([illegible] past [illegible]

[illegible] died) as the similar Sanscrit Negative [illegible] „it was not" [illegible] cannot is generally constructed with the 2d Verb Part. eat)

[illegible]

To do this, that person will not be able.

നടപ്പാൻ കൂടും, കൂടുകയില്ല can, cannot walk.

വരുവാൻ കൂടുന്നവൻ he who is able to come.

But the fut. form കൂടൂ (more in South) is also joined to the 1st Verb Part. with Local ൽ (cf. [illegible] §52. 4) to express obligation

f... ഇവനെ കൊന്നേ കൂടൂ

only after you have killed him, it will pass, be possible = you must kill him, as if you said

[illegible] കൂടുകയില്ല

as long as he is not killed, the matter will not go on.

often the V. Noun for the verb [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhr) how can I get posterity

it will not do either to let him live

കഴിക്ക „to perform" without another Verb

വിവാഹം കഴിക്കാം [illegible] he may perform marriage

[illegible] custom

[illegible]

it has been (& can be) regularly [illegible] observed with both of Adjectives meaning [illegible]

7. തീരുന്നു, "to come to an issue" with its causal തീൎക്കുന്നു "bring to an issue", are related & added to ആകുന്നു, ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു

e.g. അവളിൽനിന്നു ബുദ്ധൻ ഉണ്ടായ്തീൎന്നു from her Buddhen was born

മിത്രമായിതീൎന്നു he became (eventually) my friend

There ആ is not the sign of duality, but has evidently its original meaning "to become", which is only rendered clear by the addition of തീരുന്നു. The causal would be:

അവനെ മിത്രമാക്കിതീൎത്തു I made him my friend.

[illegible] തീൎക്കേണ്ടുവാൻ to have it renewed (the [illegible])

8. ചമയുന്നു "become ready" (in Tamil of food, "become ripe, cooked", ചമെക്കുന്നു to cook) is likewise added to ആകുന്നു to strengthen its meaning.

e.g. അവൻ കടക്കാരനായിച്ചമഞ്ഞു he has become debtor

ഞാൻ ദുഃഖിയായിച്ചമഞ്ഞു ഈശ്വരാ O God! I have become sad, a mourner

ഇരുട്ടായിച്ചമയുന്നു it grows dark

ദാഹം വൎദ്ധിച്ചു ചമഞ്ഞു the thirst increased

ദേഹം വളഞ്ഞു ചമഞ്ഞ the body ~~became~~ grew bent by age

(In the South also: ഞാൻ പോയിച്ചമഞ്ഞു I departed)

"your servant" [illegible]

[illegible] how has she become a slave (Bhr.)

[illegible] V.Ch. I could not ready myself to wash in holy water

Its Active: ഗ്രന്ഥം ഒന്നു [illegible] ചമെച്ചു he composed even a book.

[illegible] po. [illegible] fi. [illegible] (V.Ch) & those who become bankrupts

[illegible] (Natry.) [illegible] (V.Ch)

9. [illegible] po. (not only with nouns [illegible]) rise, be high [illegible] the Goddess which rules on high over ~~the~~ Cheruvan, [illegible] the God which rules majestically in Perinchellur

hence എഴുന്നെള്ളുക go, come, stay (of God & Kings moving about) [illegible] omitted

[illegible]

[illegible] he who shines forth, as the chief contents of the 4 Vedams (po) = [illegible]

[illegible] വിളങ്ങുക to shine forth as പാലകനായി വിളങ്ങു [illegible] thro' the long cave (Bhr)

ഉറങ്ങുക – പള്ളിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു the God sleeps

[illegible] (Ram)

§ 56.

The Construction of some Defective Verbs requires particular attention.

ഉണ്ടു there is, exists & the Neuter of the Rel. ഉള്ളു are added to Verbs as affirmatives. Their proper construction is with the Neuter of Rel. Participles, which however seems preserved only with the adv. [illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) at least I hear that they stood near, so much only is the case, so I have not seen it.

[illegible] I shall always meditate (Sab)

[illegible] ഉണ്ടു that I said & did, both is a fact.

[illegible] I neither did it nor left it (but)

[illegible] that I saw it, is true

[illegible] you have now heard that he says

b) Generally it is joined (loosely) to Pres. & Past tense, giving to the former a strong ~~future~~ meaning, to the latter (with [illegible]) the force of the Perfect (= [illegible] § 55.)

[illegible] come, it is so. — I shall certainly come

[illegible] he lives there (certainly)

[illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] ഉണ്ടു He has come: it is a fact — he surely came.

With the Adverbial: [illegible] it is certainly required

c. to the Past part. = [illegible] he is in the womb — [illegible] (Perf.)

N.B. 1. Similar in sense & ~~meaning~~ construction to [illegible] are the words

സത്യം (truth) നിശ്ചയം (certainty) in these frequent expressions

[illegible]

I shall kill thee, it is certainty = I shall certainly kill thee

[illegible] it is this truth — instead of [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) one thing I may tell emphatically

[illegible] does anything happy exist, what is [illegible] (Bhar)

N.B. 2. ഉണ്ടു is also — fréquemment — placed before the Verb

[illegible] (Bhar) there is one thing my eyes [illegible] not right

[illegible] is he really coming?

[illegible] will people who beg what they ~~[illegible]~~ feel be slow to steal when opportunity offers (Cr. [illegible])

c) ഉള്ളു when joined to the Verb Noun in [illegible] with emph. [illegible]

receives the signification of must!

[illegible] (Bhar) they cannot be beaten, if anything, but perhaps they will [illegible] may be cheated

[illegible] ഉള്ളു one must purify (the Malay. country) by relig. acts

ഞാൻ വരികെ ഉള്ളു I must come

[illegible] ഉള്ളു must give [illegible] ~~hoped~~ (Bhar) with [illegible] of the truth

d) the Rel. Part. ഉള്ള forms Adj's without number (~~the~~ [illegible])

Quality: ബുദ്ധി ഉള്ള മനുഷ്യൻ a man in whom there is sense = a sensible man

Local: [illegible] ഉള്ള [illegible] a Br. of foreign country — also a [illegible] all castes together

~~[illegible]~~ an old merchant

Dat. [illegible] unfortunate

with Neg Part. [illegible] ഉള്ളവൻ one who is without money = a moneyless person

which with Nouns has only the meaning of there is — either [illegible] I have a [illegible] & requires (f. i. [illegible] there is a fortune — [illegible] I have a [illegible]) can only by an Mixed be used for [illegible] the signifying quality (for which [illegible] is the Verb) f.i. [illegible] I have him for a help [illegible]

(+ [illegible] I have)

now there was at that time (about that time) [illegible]

and like future also of past ([illegible]) then [illegible]

[illegible] we must see here (Bhar)

Verb [illegible] (Bhar) there must be

may be seen from the phrase [illegible] change

Nouns, as [illegible] the [illegible] there is the habit (way) of doing — am accustomed ~~to do~~ & therefore also with …

[illegible]

(b.) there are [illegible] none but myself he has only one wife [illegible]

& Vi.

[illegible] (Sab)

[illegible] I shall

Vishnu [illegible] I shall fornicate or fly [illegible]

[illegible]

I herewith grant

also fut. [illegible]

[illegible] I hear that

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] pounder was born [illegible] admirably

Old Tamil [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) have you seen the deer?

[illegible]

[illegible] & we must remain Brahmans — (& not be metamorphosed into Chatties

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] the professions from having [illegible]

sometimes for [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) the marriage of Uttara performed by Arjuna

with Adv. [illegible] ഉള്ളവർ inferiors

[illegible] (which [illegible]) for bringing [illegible] the [illegible] left out [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhar) a man who
[illegible] the gift of knowing the language with [illegible] he [illegible] his (subject) ineffable efforts
[illegible] - the one remaining
[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] was it true what they say [illegible] in the Advertist [illegible]
[illegible] with Dat. [illegible] not my body must be not without a fault [illegible] is [illegible] than [illegible]

II., ഇല്ല, there is not. [illegible] Negation of ഉണ്ടു follows the [illegible], Art. I, [illegible] **22**

rules mentioned under [illegible] a. & [illegible] [illegible] (Bhar) there exists nothing comparable with Brahmins [illegible] would be nothing [illegible] greater

[illegible] ഇല്ല [illegible] ഇല്ല that I either wept or spoke, is not the case = I neither wept, nor spoke. [illegible] touched nothing else

ബുദ്ധിയില്ലാത്ത മകൻ the son in whom there is no sense – the foolish son

ബുദ്ധിയില്ലായ്കകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടായതു This came through want of sense.

ദേശത്തു [illegible] ഇല്ലാത്തവർ those who have no fixed stay in the country

pres. അവൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല he does not give
for Part. [illegible]
rare [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] he will not return to life no more

[illegible] കൊടുത്തില്ല did not give [illegible] [illegible] means they had not seen

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] if he did not give [illegible] if he did not [illegible]

[illegible] and Verb. [illegible] it has more future meaning but for intention present is often better (as with ഉണ്ടു)

[illegible] ഇല്ല (better [illegible]) will not come [illegible] ഇല്ല will not beat [illegible] he resolved not to go

കൊടുക്കയില്ല will not give (തരിക ഇല്ല)

[illegible] to him will not exist hungering & thirsting
[illegible] he has given [illegible] few [illegible]

III. "is not this, not thus", "is other than" the Negation of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] quality [illegible] (T.T.) what is [illegible] – after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] past [illegible] [illegible] way

~~[illegible] the murderer, whoever it be, is not the Chetty~~
[illegible] I shall [illegible] nothing but [illegible] the constellation under which he was born was not

[illegible] നന്നല്ലായ്കകൊണ്ടു because it is not (of the quality) good not possible (others read [illegible])

[illegible] ah! I have not thought of that (= [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] to a certain class of people you may lend money without pawn (but – [illegible] it was not intent, really but [illegible] it was only a play)
[illegible] would not [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible]

... [illegible] പണയം കൂടാതെ [illegible] pawn [illegible]

~~to those not of this description~~ you may give only after having seen the [illegible] (here – not [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] the accidentally
question [illegible] that you allow [illegible]
[illegible] similar Greek ἀλλος, ἀλλα

it is not so as to decrease, but rather increase (here [illegible] might also be exchanged for [illegible]) that it decreases is not the case
[illegible] but [illegible] the word [illegible] not only so much = moreover, farther [illegible]
by [illegible] measure [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] you will get [illegible] as much as [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] (Arr. [illegible]) [illegible] besides that [illegible] besides having heard [illegible]
[illegible] (Sahad) [illegible]

[illegible] ~~[illegible] cannot [illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible]

... not only gave (I) money but also a cloth, to put on [illegible] [illegible] people are pleased with hearing their praise even [illegible] accompanied by open crime [illegible]

[illegible] with the Inf. [illegible] it forms a Neg. Imperative (= [illegible]) it was not possible [illegible] [illegible] rather [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] do not [illegible] (emphatic) [illegible] may [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] not [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] he had given it (or it so) [illegible] relation before. [illegible] now the [illegible] past [illegible] [illegible] or if I come (but on the other hand if I come)

× [illegible] often for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible] is it not [illegible] built, [illegible] at giving [illegible]!
[illegible] in beginning of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] IV [illegible] Dat. [illegible]

× also used for „invariably" [illegible] വേണം, വേണ്ടു must, is wanted = [illegible]

(also) [illegible]

bring the case" f.i. if [illegible] with auxiliaries വേണ്ടി [illegible] വേണ്ട [illegible] but [illegible] not wanting

the king who ought to feed, eats ~~up~~ his subjects — devours

with Dat. [illegible] (you I must go [illegible] thing wanted)

governs the Infinitive [illegible] വേണം etc must come [illegible] വേണ്ടാ must not come. Both forms, but esp. the Neg. are used for [illegible]

elliptic [illegible] but [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] It is joined to the Inf. or to a Noun, is required f.i. [illegible]

[illegible] it is certainly a great pity [illegible] (V. U.)

[illegible] (I.G.) [illegible] not find him, however [illegible] With the Inf. in [illegible] it is more honourable (state)

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] gracious

[illegible] വേണ്ടു you may stay [illegible] you may fairly take. [illegible] വേണം may you ever [illegible]

[illegible] what is now to be done?

by [illegible] (Bhar)

വേണം is also constructed with the Ad Verb Participle which then ~~has to~~ may follow after വേണം as

[illegible] (V. U.) [illegible] (we shall now have to [illegible] till the [illegible] Late King came to [illegible] (Coletin))

~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] വേണം [illegible]

I must not [illegible] without having [illegible] = വേണ്ടു

having ~~drunk~~ water, that which is wanted is to eat.

[illegible] with [illegible] (വേണ്ടു) [illegible] arranged [illegible]

without [illegible] This construction, apparently extraordinary, occurs rarely in books. may

(The army) [illegible] [illegible] etc (V. U.)

[illegible] ~~in order to restore to him~~ [illegible] I must pass (~~[illegible]~~) the king [illegible]

without [illegible] cf. p. 75 [illegible]

c) the Verb. Part. വേണ്ടി has become a postposition governing the Dat. case. (§ 40, 3.) f.i. [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] I must first [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] must [illegible] truth [illegible] it.

[illegible] for the sake of virtue (~~for virtue it being wanted~~) serve God.

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] what have I to do to help you how must I help you the answer [illegible]

[illegible] you must [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] who am now obliged

also other [illegible] (Bhar) whom of these do you want (to give to raise [illegible])

[illegible] with [illegible] that they have to [illegible] (വേണം [illegible] often Bhar)

[illegible]

d) of the Rel. Part. വേണ്ടുന്ന is the most common. That of the ~~the~~ other future is more restricted to certain phrases, as

also വേണ്ടു for [illegible] the good attributes to be ~~[illegible]~~ gathered from etc

വേണ്ടും [illegible] as is wanted,

വേണ്ടും [illegible] in the way required [illegible]

[illegible] to the services required for them (the Gods)

[illegible] thou who ought rising early [illegible] their ceremonies

e) of the Nouns formed from the Relative mark [illegible]

[illegible] I have such a friend (felt it a want)

വേണ്ടുന്നവർ, [illegible] necessaries his friends & relations

[illegible] men [illegible] say what you want

ps. [illegible] time to ought to rise in the morning (to do) their [illegible] [illegible] such as (I, you) must love amiable

[illegible] for

The Dat. of the Neuter used denotes in order to [illegible] also [illegible] as [illegible] in order to do

[illegible]

[illegible] A common expression is literally: [illegible] nothing is wanted to it

nothing to be cared about

but used, „it matters nothing."

[illegible] (H) that's now the chief thing

[illegible] & are the means & ways to [illegible] Kings — of them the 4th will be thought [illegible] (war)

The Negation [illegible] ~~denotes~~ does not only prohibit [illegible] was not necessary ([illegible]) as [illegible] that ~~must~~ is not ~~not~~ be need not to be, but denotes also, in a manner similar to [illegible], that something is not ~~wanted~~ required in a certain way (you need not search)

[illegible] ~~It is not required~~, that he should just come; he may come & bring the others along. or: his coming is of no use etc.

[illegible]

He may drive cows into the (sufferer's) fields, destroy his hedge, cut & carry off his Bamboos & pepper vines – (not enough, ~~[illegible]~~ or all many other injuries of ~~he may~~ to him ~~[illegible]~~ various injuries

[illegible] (& what is more) [illegible] ([illegible]) (Ram)

[illegible] they said that is not right, ought not to have [illegible] from bodily inability – [illegible]

similar [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible]

often before [illegible] = [illegible] ([illegible]) why must this [illegible] not to be known in a way never to be forgotten (compare)

[illegible], right not to be, cannot [illegible] wrong, improper – [illegible] cannot grieve sufficiently – used like [illegible]

with nouns [illegible] but just. [illegible] (Bhar) I can not live with them (Bhar)

with dat [illegible] (Bhar) ([illegible]) cannot overcome him I can not tell it in detail, but will abridge it

([illegible]) [illegible] a king must be fine looking & not lazy. (V.th)

with accus. [illegible] (Bhar) becomes ~~[illegible]~~ untenable [illegible] (Bhar) the meditation must not be of a different cast

similar [illegible] (= [illegible] not good) [illegible]

[illegible] often in entreating [illegible] (Bhar) of Doctor. the Nayer stormed & clapping showed to the [illegible] that she must not go.

[illegible] it able to transgress [illegible] you had better [illegible] by yourself (Kitch) [illegible] not if I am without it (Bhar)

[illegible] Sab. [illegible] not being able to do his will [illegible]

[illegible] (pa)

[illegible] K.K.

[illegible] (Bhar) a sacrifice to produce the death of [illegible]

(what can I say (Pay) [illegible]

[illegible] you must [illegible] that, else we shall never conquer (Bhr)

[illegible] would only hear his daughter speak

[illegible] nothing but goodmen were there in all classes (Bhar) [illegible] nothing excepted

[illegible] nothing but wickedness (Bhar)

[illegible] to any one besides

[illegible] H. by any thing else than [illegible] (Bhr) the nymphs ~~[illegible]~~ eclipse [illegible] they may give all gifts short of final emancipation (H)

[illegible] anything funds

[illegible] (Sab) to mix, what is Saram

[illegible] what do we know beyond, except what we heard from you

[illegible] why do you come, [illegible] because there is ~~have been some~~ probably something going wrong? (Sab)

[illegible] ([illegible]) or that it does not come [illegible] (Bhr) I shall not remain here without

[illegible] (Bhr) did it without any disappointment

or other [illegible] (Bhr) he saw it without grief, free of grief

= [illegible]

[illegible] (S.)

III Syntax of Particles.

§ 57.

The construction & use of those Adverbs and Conjunction which are parts of the Noun & Verb, is sufficiently shown ~~under~~ in the preceding 2 chapters. It remains only to sum up in this chapter the various uses for which the few proper real Particles are employed.

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Bhar) a thou only art [illegible] (Bhar) may happiness only fall to thy lot [illegible] (Bhar) the curse will certainly cease [illegible] nothing shall then be wished [illegible] all my wishes are now fulfilled after [illegible] § 58.

ഏ has the power of rendering any word in the sentence conspicuous. f.i. [illegible] (Nom) he not joining without him. [illegible] (Dat) to him give! It is therefore called the emphatic ഏ. But its first use seems to be as local, as may be seen from the many nouns used adverbially to denote relations in space or time as മേലേ above, (in the upper) പിന്നേ behind, after etc. In all these it has no emphatic power, (cf. the Local the Gen. [illegible] from [illegible]) Dat. [illegible], [illegible] etc), ~~but~~ except the confining into circumscribed limits be termed emphatic. From the same cause arises its adverbial use for notions of manner f.i. നന്നേ well from നന്മ goodness (= നല്ല) [illegible] (Bhar) did not appear well [illegible] say truly (Bhar) [illegible] before the foetus be entirely formed (Bhar) (cf. the Hebr. [illegible] be in the good = be happy [illegible] it is evil is common in Arabic). And its use for the Conditional [illegible] since [illegible] some is born to me after [illegible] of doing § 46,5 [illegible] in [illegible] (as [illegible] in doing, [illegible] the first chapter (Bhar) [illegible] the mire in (of) the way [illegible] (Dr.) be pressed supply [illegible] [illegible] restrictive power Thus confining it ~~[illegible]~~ takes various shades of meaning. [illegible] (Bh.S.) One of the most common is its limiting measure & number, f.i. to a question, how many persons are come the answer is [illegible] 10th [illegible] [illegible] here not Acc. for a pawn only what is ~~[illegible]~~ before [illegible] not what is spoilt [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] [illegible] to the Minister, one perfect in every point is required.

cf. Gr. οὗτος – I

[illegible] Loc. [illegible] (A.R.)

[illegible] (Afterwards)

(cf. [illegible] in the way of ~~[illegible]~~ = West)

[illegible] (H.) he was a bad person already in his infancy

expletive § 60 – 2.

also [illegible] will not hesitate for a moment

[illegible] (V.Ch.) [illegible] staying [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar)

but [illegible] but only
there are two (so much as is comprised in [illegible]). [illegible]
[illegible] (Bh.)
[illegible] that I once did it, is true.
[illegible], [illegible] then it must
അത്രേ "so much only" is used extensively as conjunction.
f.i. In the account of the various castes the ~~[illegible]~~ origin of one is
thus concluded [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ persons ~~described~~ originated, and these only, are the trading caste. Expletive in Ram. p. 95
Or: these then. – [illegible] not they, but he (only)
– affirmative: [illegible] yes (= just that) [illegible] exactly thus –
A natural consequence of this limiting power is, that it renders
any command or optat. more decided വരരുതേ, you must not come (at all)."
But for the same reason [illegible] is ~~of~~ more tender than [illegible] further relat. p. 90
വരേണമേ "you must come – (or at least as much for me)"
with Verb. part [illegible] they stood even, without [illegible]
with fut. verb. [illegible] if you further [illegible]
(commonly: "if") [illegible] will bring at once into Hades (Ram)
Interjectional [illegible] well that is excellent (Bh.)
[illegible] have you no shame
Its interrogative power is at present only preserved in [illegible] enquiry (as also [illegible] p. 59)
commonly [illegible] is it not thus? (n'est ce pas? yes!) which may be called affirmative interrogation
[illegible] (Bh.)
വായിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലയോ you ought to read, ought you not?
[illegible] (Bh.)
നീ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുവല്ലോ you were (there), were you not.
[illegible] stronger than [illegible]
and other Negat. verbs (stronger [illegible]) [illegible] quite unjust to curse thus (Bh.)
[illegible] (or you cannot) [illegible] p. 88
[illegible] nothing but what I knew to be the case (Bh.)
N.B. In the North even [illegible] ought to have
[illegible] has he not [illegible]
Also [illegible] you have any [illegible] (Bh.) (Bhar.) [illegible]
[illegible] (Bh.)
~~don't you know that this is the full truth~~
p. 59
generally at the end of a sentence
one question only is used [illegible] for imperat. [illegible] or
ഓ is the interrogative particle used for simple question, then it is added to the Noun or Verb on which the doubt rests. [illegible] (Bh.)
are (you) come.
വരുമോ will (he) come? [illegible] have I done it
[illegible] you heard (it), have you not p. 107.
[illegible] pity, you cannot!
[illegible] you have not done it, I hope (or I fear). [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ am I he? (I am not)
[illegible] (Bh.)
But often the interrogative has negative [illegible] shall I not attempt [illegible] ix) why ask?
[illegible] if I attempt to [illegible] it will [illegible]
[illegible] march to [illegible] battle
Or in disjunctive questions [illegible]
നല്ലതോ ദോഷമോ good or evil? [illegible]
[illegible] (Hari) will heaven be given
what do you want to eat or to drink?
[illegible] (S.T.) shall we kill him or release him, what do you think
[illegible] which of the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~do you~~ prefer, this or that?
[illegible] attained by faith or by work
with inf. [illegible] turn
are ~~will~~ you to go along with me or to stay here

(The wives of Nayers [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] only if they continue to get offspring from Brahmins [illegible] (worthy kings will be born)

[illegible]
(S.T.) only the body will be left

the lives you or to [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] will [illegible] you

you must [illegible]

the daughter in the [illegible] this [illegible]

[24]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Yama's [illegible]
servant (in punishing adulterers)
will ask continually, is this
better, or was that better

[illegible]
question to children when they are
not punished

[illegible]
[illegible] shall we fabricate or
[illegible] there abode (Cespowill
[illegible] become alienated & will
you perhaps add your exceptions for it

often after conditionals

[illegible]
[illegible] But on the contrary
if you contemplate always
God, he will become your
friend (V. Ch.)

[illegible] (V. Ch.) and
if even you sacrifice
your life for his.

[illegible] also
[illegible]

reluctance to
barely 2 Genitives f.:
[illegible] & put them
under the protection of a g.
[illegible] & with that
the trouble from the repeats ceased
[illegible] in Comparison

[illegible]
greater (even) than

This
[illegible]
(the not repeated)

---

c, for disjunctive affirmation ? = [illegible]

[illegible]

of 1000 (wives) one (? or) two (?) may be faithful to their husband

[illegible]

I shall die ~~falling~~ down myself either in the tank or ~~in the~~ well.

[illegible] (Pay.) Dicatures [illegible] before the [illegible] goes to pieces? [illegible]

[illegible] In relative sentences, formed from the Interrog. Pronoun [illegible] (544. 10. 2.) it ~~may be found~~ stands at the end of the first member, often opposed to ~~the~~ an [illegible] in the second.

[illegible] but I am only a fisherman
[illegible] As you did first so shall [illegible] at last I shall not pollute your [illegible]

~~so generally in Script.~~ Yet in Mal. translations ~~from~~ the Sanscr. ~~relative~~ [illegible] relation is rarely added

[illegible] Interrogative sentences do [illegible]: Did anyone give to him well [illegible] Did any one give nothing [illegible] neither [illegible] want

[illegible]

[illegible] the famous Muru- (as if it might [illegible] (V. Ch.) [illegible] that it is interjectional.

[illegible] But on the contrary [illegible] it will appear [illegible] if so I might indeed [illegible] for my person [illegible] (work only) without
N.B. [illegible] which in Tel. Can. & Tamil is the simple Interrogative particle, seems hardly to be used in Malayalam, except at the ~~length~~ ~~next~~ after an original [illegible] as [illegible]
[illegible] but if one do not speak one cannot compare even enough [illegible]
[illegible] (Why) look you at this cloth

[illegible] did I come here?
[illegible] (Royal) [illegible] the head of the [illegible]

In other cases [illegible] seems to be contracted from [illegible]
at [illegible] there he comes

[illegible] I for my person will do so much, but you also must do something
[illegible] (doubtful - else) [illegible]

from old pronoun [illegible]
[illegible] (in old Telugu & Can. [illegible], Hebr & Arab [illegible]) is used nearly [illegible] & other [illegible] Lat. que [illegible] Gr. τε. But in all the cases where Sanscrit applies [illegible] (Whose sole [illegible] & [illegible]) often [illegible] it must be repeated after
a, when connecting Nouns (of any case) [illegible]
[illegible] both husband & wife
Each, as [illegible]
[illegible] (Why) I will give thy body to dogs & jackals!

[illegible] To all the people & to the nobility & to the other earthly Gods (Brahm.)
[illegible] the chiefs [illegible] with their [illegible] are to be gained over
With a negat. verb it expresses neither-nor (nec-nec) [illegible] neither, nor, & [illegible]
[illegible] (Why) [illegible]
But of many [illegible] the last only receives [illegible] & also the more important part is left without [illegible] this [illegible]
[illegible] (as promised) [illegible]
When a single noun receives [illegible] it denotes "also", "even", "certainly"
[illegible] Negative [illegible] not even in dream
[illegible] he also is gone

[illegible] ~~even~~ in the same manner [illegible] certainly [illegible] did not (though some other thing [illegible])

[illegible] when the [illegible] had [illegible]
N.B. [illegible] stands often for this "also", or joins [illegible]

[illegible] give to me also
also [illegible] the Pandu [illegible] yet another [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~

attempt to form a Neg. present tense just here [illegible] would not eat [illegible] then I shall not get a [illegible] to the moment of want

[illegible] [illegible]

The Negative, which has no tense, is made by adding ആ to the root of the Verb: as

[illegible] (will give nothing V.Ch.)

[illegible] I shall give nothing

വരാ I, thou, she, he, it etc ~~[illegible]~~ will not come [illegible] (V.Ch.)

[illegible] not go പോരാ suffices not [illegible] (V.Ch.) it will not digest

ഇല്ലാ is nothing so — not good — ought not to be ഒല്ലാ. [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible]

പറയാ he will not speak not.

rare except in the auxiliary verbs

N.B. In strong Verbs ഇ is mostly inserted by modern authors; [illegible] (Pay.

the original form is however not quite exploded, [illegible]

least after Palat. vowels. Thus from കേൾക്കാ not to hear

(കേൾക്കയാ and സഹിയാ etc do not suffer. [illegible] etc. (V.Ch.)

2. The detail of the forms stands thus Imper. [illegible]

Pres & fut. വരാ come not Rel. Part also [illegible] (Pur. Ch.)

Past. വരാ~~[illegible]~~ഞ്ഞു came not.

Verbal Participles 1. past. വരാഞ്ഞു not coming (വരാതെ) [illegible]

[illegible] V.Ch. if not than വരാഞ്ഞാൽ if n.c. — [illegible] though not c. [illegible]

& with the same meaning dat of future part. neuter [illegible]

[illegible] 2. fut. വരായ്വാൻ not to come. — Imper. plur. (very rare) [illegible] imperative with [illegible]

Rel. Part. വരാത്ത & [illegible] also [illegible]

past [illegible] also [illegible] after he had not given

Infinit. വരായ്ക the not coming, non arrival. വരായ്കിൽ if not coming

or Infinit. & Optat. (neuter also [illegible] it is impossible) [illegible]

N.B. a. വരാതെ is the Loc. form of the older ~~fut.~~ Part. [illegible] + there exists yet [illegible]

വരാത്തു and at present the most frequent form of വരാതിരിക്ക to make not to c.

the whole Negative. Of strong Verbs in [illegible] you meet generally with forms This [illegible]

~~N.B. b. The Imper. is made from the old Inf.~~ like the not giving (com.)

[illegible] not eating, but also with [illegible] (but also [illegible] in book

not perceiving, [illegible] not worshipping, [illegible] [illegible] (old) not turning

N.B. b. The Imper. is comonly expressed by the Inf. with past [illegible]

അരുത് "must not," or by അല്ല with the emphatic ഏ as [illegible]

വരരുത് "must not come" വരല്ലേ "to come be it not". fut [illegible]

— An Instance of the Imp. Plur. [illegible]

"you must not bury" Ker. Up. 63. [illegible]

[illegible] (V.Ch.) & without obscurity if they take [illegible] again to childish manners since they fear (V.Ch.) cannot [illegible] [illegible] neuter [illegible]

old one

This [illegible] to be a form of the demonstr., which is proved

+ I believe

by a compar. ~~with~~ the Sanscr. & Greek privative अ, α with

their Pronominal stem अ. + Instead of [illegible] — now [illegible] the old form is also [illegible] (V.Ch.)

[illegible] and, why my [illegible] that you do not open the eye

25

മിന്നാമിനുങ്ങി — [illegible] a plant ([illegible]) glowworm [illegible] twist around [illegible] squeeze [illegible]

§ 30

Not all verbs exhibit the original sound of the root. many additions [illegible] exception of [illegible]

The formation of ~~Active~~ Active & Causal verbs, which is of most extensive use, may be shown under a head, viz. at Guttural, Dental & Labial [illegible]

2 of [illegible] [illegible] change [illegible]

1., The Guttural form [illegible] ~~form~~ make active verbs of those in [illegible] which have neutral signification. The same rule applies to those in [illegible], & to some others which have lost their [illegible] especially when they exchanged it for [illegible] f.i.

a. ആകുന്നു	become	ആക്കുന്നു	make
പോകുന്നു	go	പോക്കുന്നു	~~[illegible]~~ make go
ഒഴുകുന്നു	flow	ഒഴുക്കുന്നു	make to flow
ഉരുകുന്നു	become liquid	ഉരുക്കുന്നു	melt
[illegible]	embrace	[illegible]	make familiar
b. മുങ്ങുന്നു	sink	മുക്കുന്നു	cause to sink
ഞെങ്ങുന്നു	bec. soft	ഞെക്കുന്നു	squeeze, make soft
അമുങ്ങുന്നു	smother	അമുക്കുന്നു	(act.)
ഉറങ്ങുന്നു	sleep	ഉറക്കുന്നു	put asleep
അടങ്ങുന്നു	be enclosed	അടക്കുന്നു	enclose
നീങ്ങുന്നു	retire	നീക്കുന്നു	remove
[illegible]	be folded	[illegible]	conquer
c. നനയുന്നു	be wet	നനെക്കുന്നു	make wet
അണയുന്നു	approach	അണെക്കുന്നു	bring near
തീരുന്നു	end, become	തീർക്കുന്നു	finish

Those of a. & b. have the first preterite in [illegible] those of c. the second.

NB. Only for the sake of the learner that the forms of ~~causal~~ active verbs have been reduced to the 2 of Gutt. & Dental sound. In the origin of the language a more extended rule prevailed which changed the characteristic single or weak double letter (as [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]) into its corresponding strong double letter ([illegible], [illegible], [illegible]). Some instances of this are [illegible] be warmed, [illegible] warmth, heat, (which is the Verb. Noun of an ~~[illegible]~~ active verb [illegible] to boil), [illegible] to be at variance, [illegible] to cause variance. But at present [illegible] is used ~~[illegible]~~ with the latter. from [illegible] to run is formed [illegible] to make to run etc.

[illegible] = [illegible] [illegible] (n)

[illegible] yields to pressure

[illegible] stem [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] denomination, S. [illegible] looking [illegible] past tense

like [illegible] syntax [illegible] Verb.

Part. [illegible]

[illegible] (Vincha) a reddish looking (yellowish) leaf

[illegible] become sticky (fastly)

[illegible] [illegible] Rel. Part.

[illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible] burst out

([illegible] be stuffed

[illegible] ([illegible] wider)

[illegible] ([illegible]) be ashamed

[illegible] appear faintly

[illegible] sink ([illegible])

[illegible] ([illegible] what is sunk, fixed in)

[illegible] be fervent

[illegible] to suppurate ([illegible])

2. ~~The~~ Dental formation changes the [illegible] of strong verbs with neutral meaning, intr. [illegible] converting them ~~thereby~~ into Active Verbs. Many weak verbs especially with liquid characteristics follow this form, by ~~changing~~ [illegible] into [illegible] (if the root [illegible] syllable) [illegible] into [illegible] [illegible] into [illegible] (for [illegible]). Verbs in [illegible] & [illegible] take [illegible] the latter termination, and those in [illegible] & [illegible] have [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] to sit [illegible] [illegible] set

[illegible] stand (= [illegible]) [illegible] make to stand (or [illegible])

[illegible] [illegible] fill up

[illegible] extend (v.n. [illegible] distend (v. act

[illegible] have [illegible] rise over

[illegible] lie down [illegible] make to lie

[illegible] make appease [illegible] break

[illegible] come [illegible] make to come

[illegible] increase [illegible] make grow

[illegible] be broken [illegible] break } doubtful

[illegible] pour [illegible] change }

[illegible] fall [illegible] fell (and [illegible])

[illegible] be ~~below~~ [illegible] lower, put down

[illegible] wither [illegible] dry up

[illegible] be together [illegible] collect

[illegible] roll, fly [illegible] make to roll

[illegible] cross [illegible] throw, fly end

[illegible] lie [illegible] show

[illegible] eat [illegible] give rice

or [illegible] [illegible] hang [illegible] let hang

[illegible] become cool [illegible] refresh

[illegible] rise [illegible] raise

[illegible] be altered [illegible] alter

[illegible] catch [illegible] feed (animals)

[illegible] have long vowels. [illegible]

N.B. The last verbs of [illegible] ~~long~~ Perhaps ~~because these~~ forms are made from Verbal Nouns (§ 28, 5) [illegible] food. —

only in a few places [illegible] [illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible]

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The ~~formation~~ ~~contrac~~ contracted forms in [illegible], [illegible] are confined to two-syllabic ~~roots~~ or long vowel~~ed~~ Radicals: therefore to from [illegible] to be situated be in a state, the corresponding act. verb is [illegible] to bring into a state, ~~is the~~ ~~active verb~~, & [illegible] not [illegible] from [illegible] to get [illegible] [illegible] (cf. 3, b.), not [illegible]. hence [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] insert

നടക്കുന്നു & നടത്തിക്കുന്നു

3, The Labial formation of Active ~~Verb~~ (cfr. വീ ഴുന്നു & വീഴ്ത്തുന്നു to fell) more generally Causal Verbs is unrestricted. It forms from the Verb. Noun in ച്ച or പ്പ (§28.4) any new Verbs ~~implying~~ of doubled action.* (Accidentally this agrees with a Sanscrit formation of some Causal Verbs, as ദാ give ദാപയതി cause to give.)

*arise by adding -ിക്കുന്നു.

പ however before the following ഇ turns വ (§7. വ) which change even the preceding light ഉ sound into ഇ, as വിടുന്നു leave വിടുവിക്കുന്നു, or വിടീക്കുന്നു, lastly വിടീക്കുന്നു to let loose. Instances:

a.) വിളിക്കുന്നു	call	വിളിപ്പിക്കുന്നു	cause to call
ഏല്ക്കുന്നു	receive	ഏല്പിക്കുന്നു	give over
കേൾക്കുന്നു	hear	കേൾപ്പിക്കുന്നു	speak (as superior)
വളൎക്കുന്നു	educate	വളൎപ്പിക്കുന്നു	cause to bring up
തീൎക്കുന്നു	finish	തീൎപ്പിക്കുന്നു	cause to finish
സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നു	love	സ്നേഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നു	cause to love etc
b.) അറിവിക്കുന്നു & അറിയിക്കുന്നു			to make known
ഇടുന്നു	put	ഇടുവിക്കുന്നു, or ഇടീക്കുന്നു	cause to put.
ചെയ്യുന്നു	ചെയ്	ചെയ്‌വിക്കുന്നു	make to do
കാണുന്നു	see	കാണിക്കുന്നു	show
ചൊല്ലുന്നു	say	ചൊല്ലിക്കുന്നു	make to say
വാഴുന്നു	reign	വാഴിക്കുന്നു	make king
തരുന്നു	give	തരുവിക്കുന്നു	make to give
പെറുന്നു	beget	പെറുവിക്കുന്നു	make to beget.

അറിയുന്നു to know

NB! It is not only common to form ~~active~~ causal verbs from the active verbs in ക്കു (as seen in a.) & ഇ (as കാട്ടുന്നു show കാട്ടിക്കുന്നു make to show. നടത്തിക്കുന്നു make to transact ഉണൎത്തിക്കുന്നു speak to kings etc cause one to hear attentively) but even doubling ~~forms of~~ the characteristics of this 3d class occurs, as in ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നു make to do, ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കുന്നു, used in the same sense as the simple, though it perhaps originally had the causal meaning, "to get it done through how many channels so ever".

sometimes 1 step is lost pf. ഒരുമ്പെടുക ഒരുമ്പെടുത്തു stirring & causing to subdue (for ഒരുമ്പെടു ത്തിച്ചു.)

1. ver 4 on.

N.B. 2. Sanscrit verbs are formed from any Sanscr. Noun in Denominative fwd. verbs
they are all considered as active verbs
അം, by changing it into ഇക്കുന്നു, as: സന്തോഷം joy to
സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു to ~~rejoice~~ joy, + സ്വീകാരം acceptance സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നു to accept. ദ്യോ. ന. ലി. ഭ്യ ഷ ദി

+ N. R.

+ N. L.

ശിക്ഷക, ശിക്ഷയും at appears the only exception

From those in ഇ without further change, as

വിധി law, rule വിധിക്കുന്നു to prescribe

സ്തുതി praise സ്തുതിക്കുന്നു to praise. (also സ്തോത്രിക്ക, to make സ്തോത്രം

സ്തുത്യം

Where there are forms of the Sanscrit verb (as the Verb. Noun in നം, the participle in ത) the Mal. verb is repeatedly taken from these; as

but ഉച്ചരിക്ക. (with)

ഹാസം mirth പരിഹസിക്കുന്നു ridicule (not from പരിഹാസം) ഹാസ്യിക്ക ഹാസം

വിശ്വസനം faith വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു to trust in, (not from വിശ്വാസം)

അലങ്കരണം ornament അലങ്കരിക്കുന്നു to adorn (not fr. അലങ്കാരം)

ഭുജ്, ഭുജം eating ഭുജിക്കുന്നു to eat

വിരമിക്ക (in the വിരാമം)

ഭൂ to exist, ഭവിതം been ഭവിക്കുന്നു to exist

ഭാവ, ഭാവനം make present ഭാവിക്കുന്നു to represent to the mind, think ഉപകരിക്ക

വർദ്ധനം increase വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നു increase, thrive.

From all these causal verbs may be made as:

സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു rejoice സന്തോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നു make joyful.

ദ്വി ദൂ

ദോഷിക്ക an exception
ദോഷിക്കരു

N.B. 3. Also from abstr. Nouns & Adjectives Verbs are formed in the way of these Sanscrit actives. f.i.

പുളിപ്പ് acidity പുളിപ്പിക്കുന്നു acidulate

causal കൂർ sharp കൂർപ്പിക്കുന്നു to sharpen.

കടുക്കുക grow thick [illegible] Bl. & act.

മരവിക്ക
മുരടിക്ക become stiff like wood

N.B. 4. from Syntax

Denominatives (chiefly Past tense)
വഴിഞ്ഞുവന്നവർ (pro)
വഴുക്കലിക്ക slip glide
വെണ്ണ
വഴുക്കലിക്ക be slippery
ഇളക്കി having heard നൽകാ

part.

പാടി, കൂടി, ദേവി

§ 31.

As ~~of~~ defective verbs the following may be classed:

1.) ഒ, the radical of ഒന്നു, ഒരു one:

fut. ഒക്കും it agrees, accords. (& perhaps ഓം, yes, is right (Tel), contr. of ഒക്കും)

(f.i. of the Calicut kings it is said സ്വൎഗ്ഗവാസികളോടു ഒക്കും they are like the heavenly inhabitants)

Inf. ഒക്കെ (with ഇല്ല it does not go together)

Verb. Part. ഒത്തു agreeing (with ഒപ്പിക്ക to agree)

neg. ഒക്കാതെ not agreeing

Rel. Part. ഒത്ത (ഒന്ന) what agrees, ഒക്കാത്ത what agrees not.

Verb. Noun ഒക്ക accordance, oneness (§ 15. 2.) all.

and ഒപ്പു (now handwriting), from which ഒപ്പം concord, adverb. together.

2.) ഉൾ existence, be within

fut. ഉണ്ടു it exists, there is, there are

Rel. Part. ഉള്ള which exists, in which there is. (form [illegible] ഉള്ളൂ)

Neutr. ഉള്ളതു contracted ഉള്ളു there is (most common form [illegible] pr)

Verb. noun ഉണ്മ existence, truth

ഉത്ഭവം birth (ഉത്ഭവിച്ചു was born)

Neg. Verb of ഇൽ (house, place) = ഉൾ is ഇല്ല "there is not" (also the Sanscr. compound നാസ്തി is in use)

3.) ഇല്ലൽ "not existence" (the negation of ഉണ്ടു) അല്ലൽ "not being

so! (the Negat. of quality: [illegible]) അൽ pr. [illegible]

Rel. part.	ഇല്ലാത്ത ~~not being~~ NB [illegible]	അല്ലാത്ത which is not N. ഇല്ലാത്തതു, അല്ലാത്തതു)
Verb. part.	ഇല്ലാതെ (without)	അല്ലാതെ (beside)
	ഇല്ലാഞ്ഞു	അല്ലാഞ്ഞു
	(and ഇല്ലാഞ്ഞാൽ,	അല്ലാഞ്ഞാൽ if it is not.)
Verb. part. fut.	ഇല്ലായ്വാൻ	അല്ലായ്വാൻ
Verb. Noun	ഇല്ല, ഇല്ലാ or ഇന്മ	അല്ല, അല്ലാ
	ഇല്ലായ്ക want	അല്ലായ്ക vn. ഇല്ലായ്മ അല്ലായ്മ

ഇല്ലാ, വല്ല

ഇല്ലി

[illegible] (pr) കളിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന [illegible] (pr) ഇല്ലായ്മ

മരിക്കേണ്ടുകിൽ [illegible]

കേൾക്കേണ്ടുകിൽ (Bhar.) = കേൾക്കവേണം എങ്കിൽ

4.) വേണ്ടു must. (വേൾ want, marriage, hunting)

fut. വേണ്ടും it will be wanted, is necessary must. (Kan [illegible])

Rel part. വേണ്ടുന്ന, വേണ്ടിയ, വേണ്ടും. what must be also without marks of tense വേണ്ട also [illegible] = വേണ്ടുവ [illegible]

Neutr. വേണ്ടതു shortened from ~~and~~ (fut) വേണ്ടുവതു what must

Verb. Noun. വേണ്മ. — Verb Part. വേണ്ടി.

+ വേണ്ടു [illegible] everyone friends & relations)

Bp. in വേണ്ടപ്പെട്ടവർ necessarii

വേണ്ടുന്നതു [illegible]

~~§ If verbal noun, [illegible] but it may also be only a corruption of the [illegible]~~

4, Neg. വേണ്ടാ must not.

Verb. Part. വേണ്ടാഞ്ഞു, വേണ്ടായ്കയാൽ etc.

Rel. Part. വേണ്ടാത്ത & വേണ്ടാതുള്ളൊരു

Verb Noun വേണ്ടായ്ക awkwardness, inconvenience.

NB. The Initial വ is commonly lost in the close connexion of the verb with the preceding old Inf. thus ചെയ്യേണ്ടു

or ചെയ്യേണം, must do" ചെയ്യേണ്ടാ, must not do"

വേണ്ടാത്തവൻ [illegible]

5, അരുത cannot, must not. (neg. of [illegible] "need of [illegible]")+)

Rel. Part. അരുതാത്ത, ~~[illegible]~~ which ought not"

Verb. Part. അരുതാഞ്ഞു – [illegible] etc

Verb. Noun. അരുതായ്ക liability, impropriety

7, [illegible] fitness

Rel Part [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] which is fit (convey. of [illegible] entered

Neg. [illegible] which is not fit. ([illegible])

NB. Occurs especially in ~~the Rel Part~~ connexion, "was to", so that –

[illegible] a number beyond [illegible] [illegible] not good [illegible] yet must not ([illegible]) [illegible] = [illegible] [illegible] cannot (or)

[illegible] – [illegible]

8, The Verbs for possibility & impossibility" are mostly regular verbs: കൂടും it comes together, can. വരുമാറ് it comes along, may take place. ആകും – it will pass, will do, and their negatives are ~~all regular~~ കൂടാ can not, ആകാ, [illegible] can not come to pass. പോരാ is not enough (for the positive the Noun [illegible] sense, that is reasonable is used = enough പോരും). The use of these see in Syntax.

– Two Negatives only are yet to be mentioned:

വഹിയാ (Sanscr. വഹ "bear, convey") cannot, വഹിയാഞ്ഞു, വഹിയാത്ത

മേലാ cannot (or മേലായ്ക) perhaps a Negat. of the ~~from~~ Canar. മേൽ good. or corruption of മേലാം, what is above, beyond" – used only in the South.

~~[illegible] – [illegible]~~

Peet has [illegible]

+) The termination of this word shows it to be no radical. In Canarese [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible], [illegible] is ~~the common form~~ called the negat. tn. of [illegible] "can." അരുത seems to be shortened from it, for which opinion the abbreviation of the long [illegible] into the short [illegible] adds a proof. In Telugu [illegible] is used in the same sense, & is there an abbreviated negat. of [illegible] "to come" (= [illegible]). – Perhaps our form may be the neuter of the root [illegible], difficult, horrible" §18.c. The Conjugation is at all events ~~a more~~ modern superstructure.

[illegible]

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§ 32. [illegible] [illegible]
accordantly

Adverbs & Particles are either Nouns or forms of the Verb.
meaning in Adj. & quantity — manner — reference to space & time — measure — adverbially

1. Nouns are used adjectively, either standing in the absolute case (§ 37, 2.) as [illegible] "wonder" used for excellently, [illegible] size, colour) [illegible] remarkably after near (Verb. Noun) in the way, after the manner [illegible]

Or in the Locat. forms [illegible] easily [illegible] before [illegible] inside [illegible] far [illegible] in future [illegible] henceforth [illegible] near esp. with the Loc. [illegible] separately [illegible] in the middle, amidst (from [illegible]) [illegible] above [illegible] below before & after (as also [illegible] & [illegible]) [illegible] at once.

നാളെ tomorrow [illegible] yesterday. [illegible] for [illegible] without [illegible]

Or in the Acc. [illegible] lovingly, [illegible]
before after. — [illegible] (and [illegible]) henceforth [illegible]

Or in the Dat [illegible] for ever ([illegible] what day) [illegible]
and [illegible] until. (See Syntax of the cases. [illegible]
N.B. Sanscrit cases used adverbially see § 12.

2.) Of Verbs the Verb. Part. & Infin. serve for Adverbs: thus [illegible] except [illegible] jointly [illegible] distinctly. [illegible] situated as [illegible] upwards, downwards, [illegible] coming [illegible] returning again. — Of [illegible] & [illegible] which give adverb. meaning to Nouns & Sentences see Syntax; Auxil. Verbs. [illegible] well, [illegible] always

*) The Infinitives (often with [illegible]) as [illegible] [illegible] lightly [illegible] alone (also [illegible]) [illegible] all along [illegible] together [illegible] alike [illegible] slowly and [illegible] except to go off, asunder [illegible] besides (so as to leave out [illegible] so as to hold (= near) [illegible] also [illegible] much, very much, [illegible] below, [illegible] far [illegible] well [illegible] slowly [illegible] dig deeply richly

3.) Proper particles are the Affixes: [illegible] most common [illegible]
ഉം and, also. — ഓ interrog. sign. — ഏ emphatic, excl. & confining.

4.) Interjections. ഓം yes, [illegible] (South) affirmative. [illegible] & [illegible] doubt. [illegible] behold [illegible] see, hear. [illegible] wonder. [illegible] calling for attention. [illegible] Sayan.

*) This may be also called the Acc. of the Neuter.

[illegible] quickly [illegible] little are other Sanscrit instances. [illegible] immediately afterwards [illegible] manner, as, like. [illegible] for the most part, about.

Verb Nouns [illegible] well [illegible] always
[illegible] that side, farther
[illegible] until
[illegible] so far
(that measure of a run)
[illegible]
[illegible] outside
[illegible] at once
[illegible] properly in the right way [illegible] self even. only.
[illegible] over against
[illegible] towards
[illegible] just before this time
Loc. S. [illegible] (thus again)
[illegible] instantly [illegible]
[illegible] "just" [illegible] towards [illegible] placed (Locat)
+ & Negat. [illegible] without
[illegible] in greater, smaller piece
[illegible] well
(in good ness)
[illegible] sound of falling [illegible] twilight [illegible]
[illegible] imitation of sound with [illegible] cut irregularly
[illegible] in that way
[illegible] in the way
[illegible] so as to sound, full
[illegible] fluent
[illegible] suddenly
[illegible] in vain [illegible]
[illegible] (Can. [illegible])
[illegible]
[illegible]

അവരെ കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു രാജാവു വന്നു
Taking them ~~with~~ along the King came. The shortest of such like expressions is the following:

അവൾ കുട്ടിയുമായി വന്നു she, the child also being, came.

2. Many subjects nouns, of which the same is predicated, are joined without ഉം, & only lastly summed up by a pronoun, numeral adj. or Relat. Participle, which alone receives the marks of gender number & case.

Thus ഇ, ഇവർ, ഇവ &c:

ബ്രാഹ്മണർ ~~ക്ഷ~~ ക്ഷത്രിയർ വൈശ്യർ ഇവർ,
These (namely Brahmins, Chatries, Veishyans) —
In the Locative ഇവർ only receives ~~the sign~~ a casual sign ഇൽ, as
∴ ബ്രാഹ്മണ ക്ഷത്രിയർ വൈശ്യർ ഇവരിൽ
Among these (namely Br. Ch. V.)

ഇങ്ങിനെ to this effect, thus, or more accurately ഇങ്ങിനെ ഉള്ള thus being
English, Portuguese Dutch, French ഇങ്ങിനെ നാലുവക
തൊപ്പിക്കാരും. The 4 kind of hatwearers, viz E. P. D. F.

It is however more correct to insert in such cases the parts of auxiliary Verb എന്നു to say, sound, be called", as എന്ന Verb. Part. (with the Demonstr.) & its Rel. Part. § 533.

കൃതത്രേതാദ്വാപരകലി എന്നിങ്ങിനെ നാലുയുഗ
ങ്ങളും (Crta Treta Dvapara Cali —) in the ~~thus~~ so called 4 ages.
— Brahma, Vishnu, Shiven എന്നവർ (Rel. part) Those called Br. V.

Also ഭേദം ന്ന നാലുപായം. The four
സാമം ദാനം ഭേദം ദണ്ഡം എന്ന which are peace, gift, division, punishments
expedients (against an enemy)

3, The names of the ~~many~~ several subjects, if of one class, may be suppressed, and a word implying etc. serve added to the named subjects: thus ബ്രാഹ്മണം ക്ഷത്രിയാദികൾ the first specimen, also:
~~food &~~ those things of which ~~food~~ is the first) or
ഗന്ധാദി (savour ... is first)
ആദിയായവ (V. Ch.) jewels
ആഭരണങ്ങൾ ഇടങ്ങിയവ (from ഇടങ്ങുന്നു begin).
[illegible] he spoke with Ali & the rest.
ഇഞ്ചി മഞ്ഞൾ മുതലായവ ginger, saffron & all that kind (or [illegible] thus)
മുതലായവർ to those ranking with him after
നായർ മുതലായവർ the Nairs: to the N. etc
NB. മുതൽ is joined for the same purpose even after oblique cases [illegible] to overcome

× [illegible] signifying the same ~~common~~ for birds, plants (for) all these

വടക്കു ധൂപം [illegible]
ഇവ കൊണ്ടു
holding these (censer, spoon & ~~chamata~~ sticks)

ഓ. (in ഇവ) the mark of case affixed to the nouns, not to the comprehending pronoun [illegible]
[illegible] ×After an enumeration of diseases:
ഇങ്ങിനെ [illegible] All such great diseases"

[illegible]
(ie my [illegible])

(ക്ഷത്രം is rare in Malayal.)

[illegible] the [illegible] around Brahmi [illegible] (of which [illegible] the first) ~~the~~ religious performances, a Dhampadaram, names, etc.

[illegible]

N.B. [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ gives the preceding Noun the chief place [illegible] ([illegible]) to the second Noun. f.i. [illegible] in a sea that is to say in the battlefield (a Sansc. Samasam [illegible])

1, Nouns in apposition are generally changed into a Relat. Sentence ~~thus~~ by mean of the Rel. Part [illegible] etc. Comp. Lor. may help [illegible]

f.i. My son the King: becomes [illegible] the King who is my son. [illegible]

My daughter the beauty [illegible] (My)

But the language does not keep this law strictly f.i. [illegible] chiefly in settled combinations, as [illegible]

[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ Malayalam the country of (religious) action.

My son Udayavarmen [illegible]
(Synonyms) and inverted [illegible]

2, The Numerals in particular, though Substantives are joined to the Noun without intervening Participles, as [illegible] to you 7 persons [illegible] (lit.) the king ruling over [illegible]

But where the Numeral has an adject. form it ~~takes~~ uses it thus: [illegible] 42 feet [illegible]

The Numeral may follow the Noun, to lessen the emphasis, as [illegible] 7 [illegible]

[illegible] those things (= [illegible]) these women

[illegible] even the three

[illegible] these 2 things. [illegible]

[illegible] the 2 eyes [illegible]

[illegible] both [illegible] the little things [illegible]

In the oblique cases [illegible] for one year [illegible] with the 2 [illegible]

[illegible] for one Panam (account) the [illegible]

[illegible] of these 2 children

[illegible] of the remaining persons [illegible] (Bhag)

[illegible] to you 6 persons [illegible] (Bhag)

[illegible] in the 3 countries

[illegible] to ~~them~~ all of them [illegible] the sum

3, Among the Numeral Adjectives [illegible] all [illegible] each [illegible] all [illegible] are real Nouns, which [illegible] especially becomes quite adverbial f.i. [illegible] the Samaans [illegible] was not complete

follow the Subject no matter in what Number or Gender or Case: as [illegible] all these persons [illegible]

[illegible] give it all [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] will Kill all ~~all beasts~~ [illegible]

[illegible] every day, daily

N.B. the Rel part in common language sometimes avoided & Ellipses taking place [illegible] the last member only receiving the marks of gender & case

~~Except. The Ordinals which form~~ [illegible] (sometimes) a Neuter [illegible] first chapter. [illegible] fifth Vedam ([illegible]) and Pron. ([illegible] 2. N.B. a.)

[illegible] that day, the night = the night which was that day (= [illegible])

Espec. In the case of [illegible] rest, the Rel. Part. is not always required, as [illegible] the remaining Brahmins, i.e. the Brahmins even the rest [illegible]

[illegible] the 2, the 4.

[illegible] both kinds of objections it is too hot, it is too cold (the [illegible]) has not.

x Nouns made by adjectives with the Pronouns always precede the Numeral.

for that kind of apposition to 2 nouns [illegible] only in Acc. & Dat. both Numeral & Noun may receive the casual termination [illegible] you all ([illegible])

N.B. Apposition takes also place where a whole is specified by its parts as [illegible] we, even any one (of us) did not come. [illegible] enough for

[illegible] we severally, each one.

[illegible] gift of a cow &c (f.i.) the other gifts any one is not like this.

but ~~[illegible]~~ when the what implies ~~[illegible]~~ indefinite [illegible]

2.) The ~~Relative~~ Interrogatives are (as in Greek & Latin) at the same time Indefinites & may as such fall under the rules of the general Adjectives § 36.3.

[illegible] which is the God who can take away my sins which [illegible] chiefly before negatives

[illegible] some one came (commonly [illegible])

[illegible] ~~any~~ what ever sickness — exists not

[illegible] when shall I [illegible]

[illegible] there is not any sickness. one every one must die (?.)

[illegible] any one, [illegible] any few such

In such cases the generalizing [illegible] is commonly added ~~especially~~ in negatives

[illegible] only is no plural: [illegible]

[illegible] none of us did it (§ 5 Sal.)

[illegible] always, [illegible] with Repet. [illegible] for ever, [illegible] anywhere. ~~[illegible] how much so ever.~~ cf. § 15.

The similar additions [illegible] see under their respective Verbs. [illegible], [illegible].

2.) [illegible] is joined with the Interrogatives to increase the doubt:

what [illegible] I do not know when it will come

[illegible]

what for? to what possible purpose? This certainty I would not make out

It ~~may thus be~~ employed to form Relative sentences of a general import: as

[illegible] go where you will you will not get [illegible] as much as [illegible]

[illegible] often [illegible]

[illegible]

who ever ~~may~~ have done it, they (he) will be punished.

[illegible]

not common because [illegible] embraces in it a plural)

3.) [illegible] at the head of the sentence requires the finite Verb.

[illegible] who created thee?

But more common is the construction with the Rel. Part. Neutr. because neither Gender nor Number are known as yet.

[illegible] have thee hunted [illegible]

[illegible] That which has put thee to the work, who is it = who has given thee work.

[illegible] who gave it.

[illegible]

Occasionally the more correct form [illegible] who is the giver? [illegible] who are the givers are ~~met~~ found in books. [illegible]

4.) The ~~Genit. or~~ Pronominal Possessives, my, thy, our, their, his, her, etc are not used so frequently as in European languages where ever the ~~connexion~~ sense is clear without them.

f.i. he killed (his) mother [illegible]

[illegible] etc

[illegible]

[illegible] the Indefinites heaped cf. V.Ch. 35.13

[illegible] (V.Ch. what is, what can there be true? ~~in negatives~~ positive

The Interr. serves also for the Rel. pa.) & may then even follow the Demonstr. sentence f.i. V.Ch. [illegible] — the arteries spread from the heart thro' the body — how do the rays of the sun diffuse themselves thro' the world? even thus — viz: even as the rays of the sun.

NB. The [illegible] is promin[illegible] [illegible] Rel. [illegible] is not [illegible] by the practice of [illegible] from Sanskrit & nor the constant addition of [illegible] where the subject is definite f.i. [illegible]

why is it, that it should not be done? [illegible] why do you take my child. [illegible]

Thus the Interrog. follows even in oblique cases.

[illegible] this having been done — what for [illegible]

That this should not be done — by what cause? = Why did (he, you etc) do it? / should it not be done

[illegible] with whom has he war

3

29

II Syntax of the Verb
§ 45—56.

A.) The finite Verb occupies generally always the last place in a Malay. Sentence (§ 32).

The Verb substantive is omitted or is not expressed, as in Hebrew ([illegible]) replaced by [illegible]. The 2d Part. Neuter stands [illegible] sometimes for the finite Verb, sometimes [illegible]

[illegible] in the time when they were lying & sleeping (Imperf.) [illegible]

Subst. Verb. [illegible] at the age [illegible] of Mal. [illegible] infrequent that the change of persons [illegible] many Verbs [illegible] cf. § 83 [illegible] care — then future

Neg. Verb [illegible]

[illegible] (description of a thief in Court (no)

with regard to causes some embarrassment
Caus. Verb not necessary for each
Where a series of actions caused [illegible]
after the conditionalis:

[illegible]
If (you) do (this) then heaven will be attained, & the curse is over (past: another Mspt has [illegible])

old = present [illegible]
2d fut = present (habitual) [illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible] (other reading [illegible]) = [illegible]

[illegible] the Brahman [illegible] I hear it is [illegible] have married her [illegible] (pr) will kill thee [illegible] hear

B. The 3 Tenses of the finite verb are at present employed used much with the same precision as in European languages. A few particulars will therefore suffice.

1.) The present tense is at present in Modern Malayalam used ~~with~~ to mark the time between the past & the future. As there is of necessity some latitude in the mind of the speaker as to the ~~precise~~ beginning & end of its sphere, past events may be described with the present tense by graphic representation — which however is rarely the case: & future actions are spoken of as being already going on, f. i. you call a servant, he answers [illegible] I come, though you may have to wait for him some time longer. In such future cases it implies certainty & resolution.

the fut. is eternal cf. Sabari 38. words of God

f. i. H. P. p. 290 a young prince grew up hearing — [illegible]

I heard that you intend to go to morrow [illegible] are trifled away [illegible] the person sees or a [illegible]

2.) The past tense includes all the shades of the Imperf. Perfect & Imperf. both Indic. & Subjunctive, though the numerous auxiliaries (especially [illegible] &c) may be made subservient to express all necessary distinctions. It may be used for the future in the same way as has been mentioned under the present tense. A workman when asked about his work, may say [illegible] (it is done, meaning: it will soon be done.)

cannot taking [illegible] I shall not get a pice in this mons the friend [illegible] Maingad. used the Ukralur agt [illegible] if thou shouldst [illegible] 2d fut. avoided future: I shall, will [illegible]

3.) The fut. tense is not only employed for actions directly future, but also to mark [illegible] doubt: [illegible] it may be: and customary actions [illegible] yearly (going) to war [illegible] He is accustomed to take up to this work. Esp. in Rel. Part. f. i. the constant formula [illegible] as often as he said [illegible] When things were [illegible] the pleading is [illegible] they call it [illegible] the argument is [illegible]

Thus [illegible] what shall I do for my case [illegible] if thou shouldst ever do (have done) something else, they [illegible] 2d fut. (in Tulu present) [illegible] 2d future [illegible] you may buy [illegible] let the Brahman make a [illegible]

The Verba
a more
do not
A. That of
various
doing
they having
They came
Change
they will
Before
kind
A. Who
N.B. auxiliaries
2. On
with the
into
then, af
advice of
the busin
This expl
The nega
N.B.
along

[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ then (at the distant) of what is proposed [illegible]

[illegible] (Ram) § 40. [illegible] I now meet thee, let me see to [illegible]
may you take her for wife

The Verbal or Adverbial participles (mentioned § 24) require a more detailed account of their use, as the European languages do not furnish any thing like them.

A. That of the Past is next used to unite under one subject various momentary actions, &c. following in the proper order of time, & (equal to Greek aorist) doing with the finite verb in any tense or mood: f.

[illegible] (CHMK)

[illegible]

they having come, & given money, having gone outside, went off.

They came, gave money went out & departed. [illegible]

[illegible] (first pronoun) [illegible]

Change [illegible] into [illegible], and the scatau will run they: [illegible] to all the other property which

they will (first) come (then) give money, then departing go off.

[illegible] he standing stands & speaks.

Before Relat. Participles & Conditional Inf. & Imperat.

[illegible]

He who having taken any money went to Cochin. [illegible]

[illegible] (di-inf) if you [illegible] it [illegible]

[illegible] I when I having gone shall come (again)

[illegible] enter in the room & sit down.

[illegible] take money go & buy rice

[illegible] whilst he looked on the whole time (V. Ch.) of doubtful diff.

[illegible] The putting ~~off~~ away (by) having cut.

N.B. auxiliaries are required to give the action diff. shades of meaning fi. of continuation or repeat the past [illegible]

2. In many cases the connection of this Adverbial Participle [illegible]

with the first finite is so close, that it cannot be resolved into an independent Verb joined to the other by and, then, after, in consequence, but must be translated as Adverb of Mode (this thing the Local case of the Verb used for composition, as § 54) (often placed in the middle & soon afterwards [illegible]) can hardly be expressed:

[illegible] about what is to be disputed (Vyav.)

[illegible] I shall hang myself (Say)

[illegible]

the business ~~became~~ turned well & was effected, but:

[illegible] you may attain your object by putting forth a great name.

the b. was happily effected (see [illegible] Verb § 525)

without [illegible] I heard it [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ spoke (having ~~become~~ anger) angrily

[illegible] dismissed

[illegible] they having joined came = came together

[illegible] eat heartily

This explains the use of the Adverbs mentioned under § 32. 2. a

[illegible] to lead astray (not: going astray I lead)

The negatives: [illegible] did it in ignorance

[illegible] because he saw said [illegible]

N.B. The addition of the auxiliary [illegible] serves to keep the Verb. Part aloof from the finite Verb, f.: [illegible] means: they first joined, then came. see Adverb Part.

other page [illegible] 25

also in use of Negat. & present Partic. where care is required to avoid mistakes

[illegible] means they came together

[illegible] like one who having seen a dream awoke

[illegible] what [illegible] N.B. to see & [illegible] as follows

The contents of this letter to Narayan

[illegible]

what have you seen that you laugh so much?

[illegible]

N.B. omitting the Verb. part. follows often the Neg.

(in po.) [illegible] = there you ought to be

(having first gone) = go & live there (Ram)

the Neg. [illegible]

[illegible]

he not having performed marriage, or: did not marry, but took one (f) & made her to live (with him)

see § 45 Cang. Verbs

NB this closeness by nothing more proved than by the Comp. Nouns in Composition with Verbs fi. [illegible] (who have the duty of [illegible] sweeping & [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Verbs

of Nouns & (Rain) [illegible]

[illegible] about the one must judge (in this case) with a knowledge of the kinds of consonants from [illegible] to be known, with Dativ)

In po. this Adv. part. of Mode may follow after finite Verb [illegible] I will then shortly relate [illegible]

30

forms like [illegible] chiefly with Minerals (small measures) for large measures [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (drink fi. by pints) say [illegible] or [illegible]

[illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible] (fi. monthly 100 Dang.)

[illegible] – [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] the harbour ~~[illegible]~~ without quite distressed ~~[illegible]~~ wealth to control himself thought

[illegible] – When you will be in good circumstances, you will thank me.

[illegible] (V. Ch.) if when the boy not bearing the Father's treatment goes to his own house

[illegible] I was sorry, (because) not having found him.

[illegible] one may do it, no difference coming to it (= without.)

[illegible] understand after verb. of 2g, below

but temporal [illegible] he stood without stirring

fi. [illegible] not bending his head to him

[illegible] this being the case – therefore

3, This adverbial use has also rendered it possible to use this ~~ad~~ participle with double Subjects for expressing its adverbial use

[illegible] I heard it said

Beginning from that day – the name Nambadi was given to him;

[illegible]

6 years are past – since I being born. [illegible] it will turn no profit by heaping it – I don't want to hear it

[illegible] both [illegible] (than)

(In consequence of) loss of cattle having happened to them (they) were brought low.

[illegible] (when) (to bathing)

[illegible] there is no profit (in, by) going

[illegible] I heard he being saying. for I heard him say

[illegible] hear that [illegible] may say

[illegible] so it does not come so that to be known to me – I cannot know.

[illegible]

4. ~~NB.~~ The Negative Verb has 2 Verb. Participles, whereof the one in [illegible] may be resolved into the Verb finite (a temporal), the other [illegible] is ~~[illegible]~~ quite adverbial (as Locat. form = [illegible]) & takes therefore a different subjects fi. [illegible]

[illegible] that woman, not ~~having~~ being able to subdue her desires, committed adultery took another man's hand. [illegible] other reading [illegible]

[illegible] They heaped firewood upon him – nobody being aware of it [illegible]

[illegible] neighbours hungry without knowing them

he came in none seeing (him enter) [illegible] he has made it impossible to ask him.

[illegible] it will – doubt ~~[illegible]~~ – be destroyed.

[illegible] without defect [illegible] it – no defect coming,

[illegible] I am fearless

[illegible] even without food & other (necessities of life)

Observe that the Neg. Verb Part. ought always to precede the Positive ~~one~~ to avoid confusion, because the Neg. [illegible] [illegible]

5, The [illegible]

meaning [illegible]

as: it [illegible]

well you [illegible]

But th[illegible]

Negation: [illegible] you m[illegible]

B. 1. The [illegible] is new [illegible] which it [illegible]

2. It is [illegible] no [illegible]

difference [illegible] But it [illegible] especially [illegible]

parallel [illegible]

3. If the [illegible] & Locat. [illegible] governed [illegible]

possible to [illegible] tongue [illegible]

What [illegible]

2 [illegible]

5., The Verb Participle comprehends with other shades of meaning also that of its secondary formation in [illegible] [illegible] (V.Ch.)

as: ~~[illegible]~~ (cf.) doing well you ~~may~~ will become God's friend. [illegible] By (if) eating this you with experience weal

But the Local, and emphatic affirmation is generally resorted to in such cases. (§ 52.4. & § 55.6)

[illegible] ~~only when~~ until you seeing the pledge

[illegible] Only when you have well considered the matter, you can know its right & wrong.

[illegible] (Sabd.) have you married my mother upon by my advice? [illegible] as you did it by yourself (cf. Instr. § 40 [illegible])

[illegible] it is only feasible, he being killed

Negation: [illegible] you must do nothing, if you have not well marked & understood it.

§ 47. chiefly in Mal.

B. 1. The Verb. Part. of the future is first used like the (Lat. Participle Greek fut. Part or the

in ru: [illegible] — he, being to say, came, — he came to say.

[illegible] we came to join them

which it may for its Adverbial use be also compared to the Supinum.

[illegible] he went to eat

[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ as going to die (cf. [illegible] lit. goes dead dies off)

2. It is closely united with Verbs as [illegible] to begin, [illegible] they began to sail (they [illegible] (Lat. thraustum) he began to do [illegible]

[illegible] to dare as [illegible] ~~prepare to sacrifice (bhas)~~ they ventured to ask generally precedes but also

difference [illegible] (remonstrated) [illegible] the Kings used to make aggressions to conquer this land (KN.)

But it changes often with the Past Verbal participle, reg. [illegible]

especially when the beginning and end of the action are conti[illegible] [illegible] to bring fruit [illegible]

bered part: [illegible] they join [illegible] a tree ~~that~~ has begone to blossom & bring fruits [illegible]

parallel [illegible] then I began to laugh (Bhag.)

~~& also simply root~~ [illegible]

3. If the former Part. has more the character of the latter [illegible] (Bhag.) [illegible]

& Locativ case, this may be said to have a Dativ signification (limit, cause for) and to be a substitute, that is to say [illegible] Infinitive

governed as the former either by the subject of the finite Verb or by another

this invites to trust. (is good to produce fruit)

[illegible] there are yet 7 Indian hours till sunrise (lit.) what will help to save [illegible] would expire: since sunrise 7 hours are gone [illegible]

[illegible] there is no power to walk

[illegible] worthy to stand

[illegible] to bring about the matter

[illegible] I have some thing to ask

[illegible] have you no shame, to act this way

[illegible] you will have heard say, & may hear it [illegible] difficult to relate

[illegible] it is not to be found [illegible] made him to learn

[illegible] (Sabd.) to suffer anguish [illegible]

possible to conquer [illegible] with many scenes [illegible]

What may be the cause that the cloth is so well washed. [illegible] difficulty [illegible]

2 [illegible] what is the reason for its not being the case [illegible] dangerous [illegible] difficult

[illegible] to kill him is certainly (?) difficult to ~~make~~ deliver

difficult

[illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] This is the reason for calling them [illegible]

But here an ellipse: properly no noun can ~~follow~~ [illegible] the Ath. without alteration of an Adj. Part. [illegible] the power to work — ~~but~~ [illegible]

NB. The I Verb. Noun [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are added frequently to complete the idea of a resolution or wish formed already.+ [illegible] he commanded to preserve it [illegible] he came to learn. [illegible] (Parasu Raman) was incarnated in order to overcome completely the Kings [illegible] but many so as to" are given by the first Verb Part. [illegible]

A. The Relative Participles differ from the Verbals as the Adjective from the Adverb. (see § 44. [illegible] Copula.) Their use as substitute of the Relat. pronoun, is of some difficulty to the European beginner, but by little exercise becomes easy. Their position is always before ~~the~~ a Noun (either Subject or Oblique), as that of the Verb Part. is directed toward the Verb finite. [illegible] our neighbours, the weaver

1. Easy is that construction of the Rel. Participle where an European can resolve it into a Rel. Pron. Nominative.x) (fut.= Pres.) [illegible] (see the character of the [illegible])

as: the men who ~~take~~ seize me [illegible] one capientes viri

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the men who are to seize me.

2. The Rules of Apposition have ~~their~~ taught already that a change of Number Gender & case in the Noun does not affect ~~the~~ in Malayalam the preceding dependencies: whether therefore you put for [illegible] ~~other~~ case, as [illegible] etc, or an other Number as [illegible], [illegible], or another Gender as [illegible] (Neutr.) "black" [illegible] a woman, the preceding word remains.

[illegible] he compared to remove the pressure from the earth, & was born as [illegible]

[illegible] it is easy to me

See auxil. Verb

+ as they are likewise added to Instr. & Dat. case

[illegible] the cooked rice & curry

[illegible] what arrived [illegible] last case.

2 Relat. Partt. rare, except when quite adjective as [illegible] thy great works (yet may be doubted)

but [illegible] the plougher the field watered [illegible]

x) or into an Adjective § 36 1.

[illegible] (in) a nice ~~way~~ manner

literally: which is or will be

generally ninety [illegible] (pres)

[illegible] as well what I had, have, shall have to say

Here 3. the Pronoun to be shown dy[illegible] (~~[illegible]~~ the King)

[illegible] came [illegible]

... that day (my friend [illegible])

[illegible] the day on which (here a Loc. or Las. case) the same. f. i.

[illegible]

to the men (who in the town had raised a tumult) punishment came

3. But the Relat. Partic. serves for the Pronoun also in all cases [illegible] (m)

where it is dependent from another ~~noun~~ subject than [illegible]

the finite Verb. Suppose you have the 2 sentences: namely the man connected with the proud action of cutting his throat.

even except weight [illegible] the blood (obtained by - flowing in consequence

I have killed a man and „that man is risen", viz The tyger which they caught

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the country in which one lived before - native country.

[illegible] you join them thus: [illegible]

[illegible] the Restitution, [illegible] the favours

[illegible] The man whom I killed" [illegible] the business for which you go

[illegible] this he [illegible] up, [illegible] [illegible]

NB. There [illegible] no partic. passive, ~~to say~~: The man (who is) killed [illegible] to the fiendish laughter (of Yama's servts)

[illegible] must serve for it. [illegible] from which [illegible] stolen

by me but this relat. partic. [illegible] the business for which I came property (meaning: which some one [illegible])

[illegible] the [illegible] to whom the [illegible]

[illegible]

I went back to the house (in) which I was born. [illegible]

[illegible] to the men whose clothes are torn. the [illegible] this are Nayer (to whom others)

4. If the verbal ideas in the Relat. sentence are more than commanded to ~~keep~~ ~~the~~ separate ground.

[illegible]

one the last only is formed into the Relat. partic [illegible] (here for [illegible])

[illegible] × see § 46. A. 1.

ciple the preceding ones into the Adverbial, thus:

[illegible] the reward for fasting on the 12th (H)

[illegible]

from fatigue thro' walking [illegible]

I went to the house (in) which I (was) born (and) grew up. [illegible] the youth, who was born ~~for the~~ her & son of S. MD.

[illegible] accomplishing in [illegible] retains the burden of

[illegible] he put him But [illegible] [illegible] whose beauty ~~[illegible]~~ eclipsed

temples [illegible] a female spotless, the young moon (there [illegible])

into the work (~~of~~ which is) founding the making vessels for

5. Substantives which are used adverbially form with Relat. Part. [illegible]

The most important conjunctions of European language are expressed

sentences like to those governed by Relat. conjunctions:

by Nouns with [illegible] in [illegible] § 47.

The most common are in the following instances. [illegible]

time [illegible] - [illegible] -

[illegible] to the shame that you are [illegible] (Jub)

born of this womb (which is thy being) [illegible]

[illegible] (Jub) because he taught [illegible] as he does [illegible] [illegible] the gift of knowing this language

[illegible] (in [illegible]) [illegible] the reason why he came to Cal.

[illegible] (& also) [illegible]

[illegible] so that you can not see a mind strong enough to say it

[illegible] the traditions about the way in which he made the post [illegible]

[illegible] as you will do, or: are [illegible]

[illegible] ye indulge him in all his plays (Tr) [illegible]

[illegible] adorned to do [illegible] (they laid down the way of) they

~~[illegible]~~ in a ~~new way~~ contrived it so ~~managed~~ that by knocking the post, the Pantal should fall

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[illegible] (v. ch.) [illegible] | atting told that I may believe [illegible]

past. [illegible] | [illegible] | I introduce the custom (by) [illegible]

[illegible] one could hear | [illegible] (being eggs) doing the [illegible]

the echo – [illegible] | [illegible] the wonder [illegible] him | when he rises to go to the [illegible]

[illegible] | [illegible] (kayal) throughout (Bhar) [illegible] = thru

[illegible] (Kir. Chand) it was neither | [illegible] | till you come [illegible]

his nor hear of [illegible] | [illegible] (J. K.) till death [illegible]

[illegible] one may see [illegible] | [illegible] till I die | when he knew all how he had taught [illegible]

[illegible] | [illegible] = "whereas" [illegible] | [illegible] whilst they are doing [illegible]

[illegible] the highly [illegible] | [illegible] in the moment of doing it

[illegible] | [illegible] when the calling [illegible]

[illegible] | [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] when the enemy came [illegible]

[illegible] | [illegible] after I had said [illegible]

[illegible] in the place | [illegible] as often as you say it

(temples) thus described | [illegible] when [illegible] approached [illegible] went that very day I saw it

[illegible] = when I had seen it, I went (Pluperf.)

[illegible] (Ram) [illegible] after having ~~taught~~ [illegible] (Chetty) [illegible]

([illegible] that which follows [illegible] means [illegible] Repetition)

x) yea for the poetic expres- | [illegible] before (you) go

sing continuance of | N.B. The fut. Part. stands commonly in these (x other old phrases) for the present,

action [illegible] | but there are (also) fixed cases. If you form other sentences with

[illegible] | a Relat. Sentence of future meaning you either use

when things were in | the (form of the) Present (as generally for the fut. by habit) as [illegible] to the person

this state (for a length | who goes (is to go) tomorrow; or the compound forms

of time) [illegible] | [illegible] things

[illegible] | as [illegible]

S.A. who was ~~alive~~, omniscient. (He will bow if he is really God) | B. 1. The Nouns (pronouns to bind [illegible]) formed from the Rel. Participle follow the same rules; [illegible] they are to be considered as [illegible]

[illegible] | habit [illegible] combined with the participle [illegible]

[illegible] nouns or pronouns | [illegible] NN. [illegible] that which [illegible] what is it.

[illegible] | [illegible]

why do you not tell [illegible] | [illegible] those whom

[illegible] | Some [illegible] He has sent & given to thee [illegible]

[illegible] why did you.. | [illegible] with a preceding Sing. acc. [illegible] is used for the other

the N. in [illegible] = [illegible] | The Neutre Pron. in Interrogation [illegible] Noun follows as Predicat. saw that [illegible]

they were [illegible] | Gender & ~~Number~~ of Nouns [illegible]

a woman having cut off a man's | [illegible] ~~He (she, they) who will give me~~ ~~who will give me~~ below [illegible]

neck [illegible] | [illegible] (The being) which showed that it [illegible] The murderer is none else but the [illegible] The most below

[illegible] | [illegible] is none but the [illegible]

discovered that, what lad died, was | N.B. [illegible] etc. see [illegible]

her husband. | Often for finite Verb: [illegible] it happened that [illegible]

[illegible]

A. The ol[illegible]

must not

N.B. Still

with [illegible]

2. The mo[illegible]

To [illegible]

N.B. 1. [illegible]

parti[illegible]

Chetty

N.B. 2.

the [illegible]

serves to make compound sentences [illegible] before words signifying hearing seeing thinking

3. It may therefore often be translated that (quod ὅτι) & serves to connect sentences, which in Europ. translation would be linked together by conjunct. & pronouns. [illegible] I heard that they landed. or they landed. I when hearing of [illegible] rejoiced that he had [illegible] through that that he determined it must be. [illegible] he determined. rather than give it up [illegible] in exchange for that you give this. In consequence of [illegible]

[illegible] in (the time) ~~that~~ after he has come, ~~coming~~ when he came [illegible] sees one [illegible] (a corpse) in the house

[illegible] are you [illegible] to the forest [illegible] that he killed them. The kings [illegible] when [illegible] The 3 hermits took a [illegible] when it bites can it be born? people hearing of it came

Often for finite verb. i.e. future [illegible] will this, can this explain the [illegible] N.B. observe from this, that in Mal. [illegible] (the, his, her having killed) is used as [illegible] killed. This

A. The old Infinitiv is used before the Auxiliaries [illegible] to suffer [illegible] [illegible] must, [illegible] it may be, [illegible] not, [illegible] must not. [illegible] fit, and similar ones (also the noun [illegible] instead of fut. part. ~~[illegible]~~ which latter is [illegible]). The use of the [illegible] form in [illegible] see §49. 4 N.B. 3.

[illegible] it was done — [illegible] must do — 3.) The form in [illegible] used in poetical descriptions for the finite Verb. See p. 109

[illegible] will it go (be possible) that he make this

[illegible] (you) may do

[illegible] do not do. [illegible] It was not the way (not to be expected) that any one should drive away

[illegible] I shall not come [illegible] fit to be taken.

[illegible] must not do, [illegible] in respectful speech [illegible] none must quarrel — N.B. with Negation the Inf. has fut. meaning. so also the Neg. Inf. [illegible] neither will he look straightly.

N.B. still you find also [illegible] with [illegible] must take. And whenever [illegible] you may do it also — ~~intervention~~ to be added, ~~they~~ it require the modern Inf. [illegible] (Dat. so as to) [illegible] you must wash

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2. The modern Inf. [illegible] = 1 Verb. Part (Loc. [illegible] = [illegible] V.N.) is especially used ~~as~~ to denote a ~~certa~~ state or condition of one subject with reference to the action of another [illegible] till it becomes brown [illegible] eat & [illegible] as to be stuffed

[illegible] he gave — so that I could see [illegible] I seeing all the while [illegible] you said it — in my hearing [illegible] under the [illegible] of water & flowers

Sometimes with Locativ [illegible] [illegible] will throw far [illegible] it just [illegible] did you give while I told you [illegible] 400 palanquins (so that there be) [illegible] 390

[illegible] just when I was rejoicing, he stabbed. ~~Noun~~

[illegible] from the first Verb.] 3. It is like the ~~2 Verb. Part.~~ esp. in the repeated formed [illegible]

N.B. 1. In these cases it is hardly different from the first Verb. participle, §46. 3. 4. ~~It was formerly also used in the way~~ with double subject [illegible] for this cause you must

~~of the second Verb Part.~~ [illegible] he said so. (But here [illegible] ~~I came to make known~~ [illegible] so as to abide, to [illegible]

[illegible] with compounds [illegible] a bed ~~for~~ to sit upon = a sopha, couch. [illegible] he cut off the root (properly: so as to go off) [illegible] so as to take,

N.B. 2. Similar form & power as the Inf. in [illegible] has also the Verb Noun [illegible] with [illegible] which is used in the South of Mal. as [illegible] which a Native interprets by [illegible] (time or condition) [illegible] one to whom one may give [illegible]

[illegible] Sal 92

4 This Inf. can hardly be distinguished from the [illegible] with Verb Part [illegible] Verbal Noun in [illegible], ~~except that~~ it always stands in verbal construction, even when it receives the sign of case. It often changes then with the Neuter of the Relative Participle (Past & Present) §48. B.3.

[illegible] — through that he said (the king) because

or [illegible] quite the same as [illegible] (a)

with preceding Verb. Part. [illegible] —

[illegible] because he, having seen that woman said —

[illegible] because they feared

[illegible] because they had ~~seen~~

[illegible] because I saw

Esp. from [illegible], as [illegible]

because they are Nayer. or: they are Nayer, therefore

and from the Neg: [illegible]

as the lion had not enough strength, he did not seize

[illegible] came not from inability (bodily weakness)

NB 1. The other Verbal Nouns are improper Nouns f.i. [illegible] but [illegible] in the 3 places

[illegible] having seen his coming —

Plur. [illegible]

[illegible] or [illegible]

NB 2. As a peculiarity of the Verbal Nouns one may remark here that they sometimes join the Verb from which they are formed: thus

[illegible] you must learn good learning

[illegible] it is the decree he laid down.

~~Noun~~ In the common formula [illegible] etc the form in [illegible] ~~may~~ is to be taken for Verb Noun, for [illegible] he did even to say

Similar the neutral [illegible] he got it made

B. 1. The form of the Inf. or Verb. Noun in [illegible] is also used for Optative, both in the Posit. & Neg. Verb conjointly with any person & number

he uttered the wish that [illegible]

a blessing

[illegible] may they recollect

[illegible] let that matter rest (Sahad)

[illegible] please to rise.

[illegible] must not go in

he resolved, to find this out I must just try a ruse

[illegible] write

[illegible] will go, may I go! —

And the old Inf. with [illegible] in the form of [illegible] as

[illegible] come what may!

x) Still they enter into composition with Verbal not Rel. part. as [illegible]

one ~~may hear that~~ good [illegible] may be distinctly known

+ [illegible] they will even become lifeless.

what is the ground of your coming [illegible] (Ram) the one Inf is future the other past.

[illegible]

but it is also treated as Noun [illegible] in one sitting (meal) he will ~~[illegible]~~ swallow the rice [illegible]

future they will not

[illegible] because they took away [illegible]

he became [illegible] by not wishing [illegible]

[illegible] (Nalopa)

+) even with neutrus: [illegible] to become widow also happened to her.

5. [illegible] is the favourite auxiliary to this Verb Noun. f.i. [illegible] — as he commanded — & they commanded also this & because often exchanged for the Neuter of Rel. Part.

[illegible]

you having (after all) eaten it have (of course) also become liable to punishment

cf. in the Veda dialect [illegible] =

[illegible]

Fut. Opt.

[illegible] you may go

[illegible] one may hear

2. from the Optative of [illegible] — [illegible] and the Part fut in ഊന്ന §25.3. ([illegible]) [illegible] let me try something with him ([illegible])

നന്മ വരുമാറാക may it be well with you [illegible] may you speak

പ്രദാനം ചെയ്യുമാറാക may you give a present [illegible]

[illegible] കൊടുപ്പുമാറാക may he give [illegible] let me tell ~~the~~ you (o King) [illegible]

3. Conditionals serve to express the Optative for the past tense:

ഞാൻ [illegible] [illegible] നന്നായിരുന്നു it would be well if I were dead

~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] കൊല്ലാതിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ.

Oh that I had not ~~killed~~ slain him

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NB. Other Optat. see under [illegible], [illegible] — & the Conditional [illegible] §50.3 old fut [illegible]

The old Imperative is used both in very common commands [illegible] may you be thou happy rulers

as പോ go, & in poetry [illegible] hear o Magnanimous

[illegible] ([illegible]) hear patiently all you wise people

imp. freely used, sometimes repeated [illegible] (poet) tell, tell [illegible] if the tongue [illegible]

§50.

[illegible] all that happened after that [illegible] some might say [illegible] as if he had gone [illegible] different reading [illegible] exchanged

1. The secondary formations for the Conditional (§27) but [illegible] other past ാൽ, ാലും, ിൽ, ിലും require all the proposition to terminate in the future. also in historical relation [illegible] they plated all [illegible]

[illegible] (say) I shall [illegible] you permit [illegible] you are not at [illegible]

അവൻ വന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പോകും if he ~~go~~ comes, I shall go (or as often at the [illegible] [illegible] condit. on the contrary [illegible]

NB [illegible]

അവൻ വന്നാലും ഞാൻ പാർക്കും though he should come I shall stay [illegible]

[illegible] how hot soever the sun be he [illegible] [illegible] conditionals placed

എത്ര അടിച്ചാലും [illegible] how much soever you beat him, he will not [illegible] at the end of sentences

[illegible] also after [illegible] in the meaning of [illegible] [illegible] you will agree with

ചെയ്താൽ (or ചെയ്തെങ്കിൽ) നാശം വരും in case he does, there will be loss. some upon consideration

[illegible]

വന്നാലും എന്തു though he should come, what is it. [illegible] though he be [illegible] only [illegible] ~~[illegible] if a [illegible] out of the way it will~~ consider

2. The ~~forms~~ with ഉം have some ambiguity because [illegible] [illegible] be estranged [illegible] [illegible]

when two verbs of this description occur in one sentence [illegible] Neg. at. [illegible] 50 lacs [illegible] though I have [illegible] them to behave (remissively)

for ~~although~~ after Rel part ഉം may have simple copulative meaning. Therefore ആൻ is ~~mostly~~ often chosen for the latter: thus

[illegible] (prov) even if you intend to give an elephant don't first raise hopes

കൊടുത്താലും കൊണ്ടാലും വേണ്ടതില്ല

whether he gives or buys it matters not.

ചത്താലും പെറ്റാലും പുലയുണ്ടു ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

Both in case of death & of birth they have common family obligations

not marry for money ([illegible]) some [illegible] [illegible] some to get friends [illegible]

പോകേണമെങ്കിൽ താൻ - പാർക്കേണമെങ്കിൽ താൻ

If it be necessary to go, and if to stay - in both cases —

[illegible]

Ap 1 NB.

3. The form in [illegible] can also be used as Optative. This is then explained by an ellipse similar to uses that in the following instance:

[illegible]

But if a Sudra go only 3 steps out of the way, it is enough.

That is: let him ~~go~~ reach so far.

[illegible] If you only would open = deign to open"

[illegible] If people would only see = Behold, lo!

4. To express the past conditional, the Auxiliaries [illegible], [illegible] etc. are required: see § 5.10. The forms with [illegible] (§ 48,5) are strictly temporal, but will ~~[illegible]~~ take also conditional meaning. f.i.: [illegible] after having [illegible] although having eaten

[illegible] (Sab) of one during his life [illegible] he will afterwards [illegible] slightly [illegible]

Auxiliary Verbs.

§ 51. [illegible]

Although there exists no passive in the Malayalam, imitation of the Sanscrit has introduced the appropriation of the Verb [illegible] for it. The proper meaning of [illegible] is "to fall, to be situated, to suffer".

f.i. [illegible] I suffering – gave – away (lost) 10 panam

[illegible] it was lost to me

[illegible] This ill hap will fall to their lot

[illegible] situated above, below

[illegible] be distantly placed, [illegible] be excluded

[illegible] to be in love, [illegible] to be afraid.

In this case many Neutral Verbs similar to Greek ευ εχειν, καλως εχειν, δεινον πασχειν

[illegible]

here on one side

[illegible] (H) stay there till you [illegible] – if you do so, you will have beatitude

[illegible] (mark that)

[illegible] you may hear now will hear of it

[illegible]

× and [illegible] (as [illegible]) although he said, it was [illegible]

[illegible] then cond. [illegible] not require the [illegible]

just enough [illegible] eaten [illegible] it was only to [illegible] may [illegible] only to touch [illegible] though he [illegible] only to [illegible]

[illegible] explained by [illegible] ([illegible]) direction [illegible]

[illegible] possibility

× considered as noun ([illegible])

[illegible] and [illegible] (the [illegible] of that dynasty [illegible])

[illegible] agree exactly

often with neutral verbs used.

[illegible] suffer [illegible] God's [illegible] to follow

[illegible] that of fear

[illegible] you happened in her way (Neutr.) thus [illegible] that is [illegible]

Corresponding active verbs from പെടുത്തുന്നു to situate [illegible] (Sh.)

ബദ്ധപ്പെടുന്നു to be in haste ബദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു to accelerate [illegible] (Shag) seized him

വെളിപ്പെടുന്നു to lie open വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു to reveal. [illegible] (a God properly)

with Verb. Nouns [illegible] connect them ... (Ju) [illegible] ~~to make~~

Natives explain therefore പെടുന്നു in suchlike connexions (which at times came to give over = to appropriate to himself)

by ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു [illegible] and its active [illegible] (Vish) Vishnu conquerates them by T. L.

verb by ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു [illegible]. N. [illegible] bring or get into mischief

active [illegible] the Yueras whom [illegible]

2. The appropriation of this verb to express the passive [illegible] by the king and his troops [illegible] for

is rare, and always regarded as imitation of the Sanscr. & Hindustani. The

passive is made by the radical "to go": ~~you say~~ we would say: I go into beating for [illegible] the worshippers having

when a double action & passive suffering [illegible] (Sh) worshipped & brought away & returned

for I am beaten (also Latin amatum iri) in Mal. (got themselves beaten away) (Neuter Verb)

worship Vishnu as dedicated by Will. (Vish)

You say I fall into beating, come to be situated in it, suffer it. [illegible] is cut the root cut off

[illegible] a 2 times: what is meaningful by [illegible]

അടിപ്പെടുന്നു be beaten [illegible] mental passive [illegible] to the Neg. [illegible]

[illegible] be opened [illegible] p. 50 [illegible] that ought not to be done.

~~always~~ generally with the instrumental: [illegible] (Vish)

[illegible] (Sh. 93.b.) [illegible] but often [illegible] happened to much

പരശുരാമനാൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട expired of the Celestial Royalty

a land created by Parasu Raman. [illegible] 46 no agent is

this Passive [illegible] certainly not required when the thing mentioned for the thing

N.B. Should ~~it~~ be retained in the Bible translation? In [illegible] not in the usage.

Native books it hardly occurs once in 50 pages. [illegible]

[illegible] opened the cellar, & took out the treasure laid into it

Ex. verb. [illegible] they became changed into streams

§ 52.

to become or be such (copula)

ആകുന്നു to become, (ആക്കുന്നു to cause) is an auxiliary [illegible] with the Dat.

of most extensive use. By it

1. Verbs are formed from nouns of quality & personal nouns [illegible] to become (of [illegible] real quality) [illegible] both fled, but came to a different way

healed [illegible] to heal etc with text (or [illegible] project) [illegible] on what is [illegible]

not only by Nom but Dat. [illegible]

[illegible] having become healed to be such, to be healed [illegible] he made him (put him

[illegible] reasonable enough (§ 36.b) [illegible] it will suffice into this work.

2. ആകുന്നു is also joined to parts of the Verb esp. the Verb. Noun in ക & Neuter Relat. Part.

with root to create a new verb. p. [illegible] to be instated to give,

to form new verbs [illegible]

പുറപ്പെടാറാകുന്നു to be in the state of going out. × [illegible] she was in the state of

[illegible] it was not that she was able to walk being reading

with the fut. ചാകുമാറാകുന്നു. to be in a state near [illegible] it is gone

to death. Therefore ചാകുമാറാകുന്നു is a kind of Superfluity. by noun

[illegible] (Sh.) came to be heard

with vers. [illegible] if one compares (Ps) × [illegible] they might have staged

[illegible]

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[illegible] an living & fixed objects be said to be like each other

[illegible] would have [illegible] would have gone.

[illegible] this must have been one.

[illegible] they will have gone somewhere.

with the Verb. Part. [illegible] from

to make one not to die

~~[illegible] not to know~~ ?

[illegible] it does not follow ([illegible] from [illegible]) that ~~as if~~ you also must do it.

3. The fut. in the form [illegible] (from [illegible]) "it will become" is used for "may" as [illegible] "I may." with Inf. [illegible] may [illegible] I may know, you may know, politely for I know. [illegible] with [illegible] may both go or stand. [illegible] may also marry.

[illegible] you certainly will [illegible] you may take out [illegible] from mouth

denoting future promise [illegible] (lit. reading)

to nothing [illegible] what must [illegible]

[illegible] give first to [illegible] a relative

N.B. Also other parts of the Verb with the Inf. have this ambiguous meaning, "become to be possible" [illegible] who is becoming to be given to [illegible] one and

4. The fut. form [illegible] has the same meaning from compound construction with [illegible] Verb Part. [illegible] only after you have written this you ~~may~~ shall eat. [illegible] you ought to [illegible] only after reflection [illegible] if seeing — must give. [illegible] can only say the truth [illegible] let the king [illegible] may (or must) raise the thought [illegible]

Therefore as Optat. either with Inf. as [illegible] let them get their livelihood certainly will do. or with Verb. Part. [illegible] Oh that a treasure would fall into my hands! [illegible] in the agony of death of what use the exertion [illegible] literally, "it will be reasonable, will suffice" cf.: [illegible] he will do for that thing

is therefore generally used as implying an obligation; [illegible] it is necessary (oportet, χρή) to award punishment to evildoers

[illegible] indeed? it is 10. I can't tell, possibly, but it does not matter [illegible]

5. The Verb. part. [illegible], [illegible] (also [illegible]) is used extensively to form Adverbs from all Verbs as Luk. 32. [illegible] to sing "sweetly" [illegible], having become goodness" will. [illegible] (having become) angry he went [illegible] he spoke — as (in) answer

[illegible] say, nonsense" may I always think by [illegible] indeed. I do not know & continue to repeat thy holy names. (H.N.)

Mark however that before Active Verbs [illegible] may often be required instead of [illegible]. [illegible] shall make you [illegible] it turned out well [illegible] he permitted (ordered) him to be a [illegible] he finished it with (having made it well) [illegible] he laid it down as rule to wash it [illegible]

& also used alone = [illegible]

[illegible] never thinking: ~~I may do~~ it may be done tomorrow

[illegible] he used the carriers & used to bow & arrow

Mark the use of [illegible] (root) [illegible] there may be one or 2 amongst them. [illegible] a thief may steal it.

[illegible] what ought ~~is not~~ not to be = [illegible]

The Part. fut. [illegible] as far as it can go only in a strong way

[illegible] as far as they (then) could = [illegible] gold as much as 4 coolies can take

no part. [illegible] nor could the traveler [illegible] (H.N.) may the meaning [illegible] but [illegible] (V.h) what [illegible] can have

[illegible] noun [illegible] when the corpse has lain 4 days, it is of no use [illegible] (V.h) before the age of 4 years what strength [illegible]

[illegible] it is (become) clean

also [illegible] they sat down together for a feast

Connexions as [illegible] translators have them! [illegible] 1 Reg. 8.32 etc are not to be found in native works

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to the Noun, but esp. in Data book. and (poet. also [illegible] after Dat. for long.)

Not only Nouns, whole members of a ~~proposition~~ sentence are rendered [illegible] adverbial by the addition of [illegible] ([illegible]) similar in meaning to [illegible] - [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] they anointed the King [illegible] [illegible] no Ignorance, God being witness.

he commanded - (the woman next) being: to preserve his name (= having him for us)

[illegible] he counted, that they were worthy to receive

[illegible] § 35, 1. When he saw her - a child also being with her - and with her the child [illegible] as to its being necessary - in order that

[illegible] I have done this - it being for you, as for you

with [illegible] for social [illegible].

6. The Rel. Participles [illegible], [illegible] (= [illegible]), [illegible], serve to form Adjectives [illegible] he will come for alms not only from Nouns of quality & Numerals, as [illegible] to be good as to tell [illegible]

[illegible] a youthful woman [illegible] nice manner

[illegible] the cloud so named. [illegible] 6th son. [illegible]

but also from Personal Nouns by apposition (§ 36,1), whether they be ~~[illegible]~~ one or more in number [illegible]. Sutrahm. [illegible] general of the Gods

[illegible] A single Brahmin [illegible] he will speak with ease (Ker. lit.)

[illegible] § 35.2.

expr. with Rel. Part. Neutr.

[illegible] a cart which has come low. [illegible] 2 fat cows.

7. The Personal Nouns of the Relative are used as Determinatives [illegible] resembling the European definite Article:

[illegible], thou who are unmarried, the unmarried [illegible] his wife asks him to tell her a secret, which he will have to die

[illegible] the headman [illegible] to one who is really well, you may give (or to him, if he is -)

[illegible] she who was, is daughter - the daughter

[illegible] what is that which is

the true way = what is the t. w. [illegible] this is the cause

~~[illegible]~~ in the course of relation [illegible], etc are used like Pronouns, he who has become - was - is such an one", the individual thus characterized": f.i. after relating the origin of a Cast the account closes [illegible]

it may become an addition to the Noun of nearly the power of the European article [illegible] he who is King = the K.

[illegible] Nuts [illegible] (as) the ministers of those who are men [illegible] the minister is to take the King (& him only) for his God [illegible] - the King is such.

They (who had thus originated) are that (body) which now is (called) Charnaver.

[illegible] to her then a son was born.

[illegible] those two, [illegible] the beforementioned Brahmin

[illegible] therefore

The Neuter [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ sometimes used for the finite Verb, ~~with a greater~~ to mark ~~[illegible] precision~~ the subject of the sentence with greater precision [illegible] in stone

~~a garland is it,~~ what else" or that which is in it is a garland!

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[illegible] ഭഗവാന്റെ കാരുണ്യത്താൽ – [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] then
(what?)
Through God's mercy came it to pass, ~~that~~ Sankara Acharyen
~~[illegible]~~ in her incarnated, and grown ~~into~~ an incomparable Divine

9. The future Neuter [illegible] has the meaning of [illegible]
is required
[illegible] it is not to be seen
[illegible] it will not be possible
to me to be happy. [illegible] by what way shall I have to go out [illegible]

Different meanings have [illegible] (§25.3)
[illegible]
when determinating a preceding or following sentence: as
[illegible] what he said was (about the
way in which
[illegible] the ~~bearing of her~~
to all the [illegible] who
(saying) he spoke is as follows.
[illegible] the titled deed is as follows
part. for [illegible] after that
10. Inf. [illegible] is used for Optat. § 49. NB. 2. as Verb. Noun „sum" (§30.3)
[illegible] from the Verbal Noun [illegible] by being they
therefore: as [illegible]
because they are Nayer: or „they are Nayer therefore...."
[illegible] because he had never done
[illegible] if being they" if so" as this kind of work
[illegible] if they come (from)
[illegible] if it is so, that he has not done
[illegible] they are good men. If so! [illegible]
[illegible] rather than [illegible]
[illegible] although being they! [illegible] saying that
a bad King [illegible] the land [illegible] (what should be thy
[illegible] then they are not
[illegible] he from [illegible]
praiseworthy ruler
[illegible] he is dead: Nevertheless.
also
[illegible] (as [illegible], but much more [illegible])
is repeated with a disjunctive meaning
[illegible] now that [illegible] (in [illegible])
[illegible] because one could not see,
be it sun, be it stars: neither sun or stars
[illegible]
~~Be~~ Whether good or bad all must die
interrogative
NB. [illegible] with ~~relative~~ „at least" (§27.3. NB.2)
[illegible] give something at least,
[illegible] but [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] (V. th) as much as is ~~[illegible]~~
with its [illegible] part
[illegible] this story cannot
be given at length
[illegible]
it is impossible (to fight) with
the N. dynasty
[illegible]
when it had become hopeless
separated from Inf. [illegible]
[illegible]
(diff. [illegible])
NB. [illegible] sometimes
[illegible] by the same
(Bhar.)
[illegible]
[illegible] forms [illegible]
with nouns
[illegible]
when Ch. P. was proceeding to Meera.
post. after [illegible] instead of mark of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] to mind
with infinitive [illegible]
with nouns coalescing
[illegible]
to move the
King [illegible]
[illegible]
mind, rank & offices with an
oath [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~
[illegible] gan
[illegible]
one must not [illegible] it
[illegible]
[illegible] himself of

N.B. Composition predominates in Mal. ~~th~~ Tor. · Genitives ([illegible]) and [illegible] 59

§ 42. [illegible]

[illegible] Possessive

1. The sixth or genitive case, which in the other Southindian languages is of a very confined use, has in Malayalam received by far a greater sphere through Sanscrit influence. It is used with Nouns, as in the European language: ഭൂമിയുടെ വലിപ്പം the earth's magnitude [illegible]

But often old [illegible] ([illegible]) for [illegible] of whose [illegible]

[illegible] the sacred light, [illegible] the congregation of Buddhists.

Also as genit. objective: [illegible] the news of (about) the ex[illegible]

2. two genitives are not avoided as in Tamil: as

[illegible] his & her wish.

[illegible] to the sister of either father or mother

3. The Postpositions combined with genit. are numerous, because the latter through imitation of the Sanscrit style has in many places occasions replaced the oblique case, which is the older form instances [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] as

[illegible] here amongst us there is no sickness

[illegible] I come from your [illegible]

[illegible], below, [illegible], [illegible] under, [illegible], [illegible] over; [illegible] in the midst [illegible] near, nigh

[illegible] remainder, after, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] (but [illegible] Across

[illegible] round about, govern all the genitive as:

[illegible] sand is below the sea

[illegible] after that, [illegible] after he had gone

[illegible] the sea is round the earth.

[illegible] whilst he spoke. in the midst of [illegible]

4. The Gen. has replaced the Sociat. in the Postpos. [illegible] (Inf.) [illegible] (Verbal Part.) when joining persons.

[illegible], [illegible] with me, with them.

[illegible] he lives with thee

[illegible] in accordance with you.

It struggles with the Dative in advents of nearness or local relation of the one Noun to the other

[illegible] near the town ([illegible])

[illegible] near the river (also as [illegible] near the chapel)

[illegible] above the ship on the water (Pay.) [illegible]

[illegible] in the midst of the congregation [illegible]

But Sanscrit Nouns with Sanscr. postpositions often enter into composition as

[illegible] in the face (presence) of the King, [illegible] amidst the congregation.

the owner of towers ([illegible]) have neither wealth but produce of the sea

(Pay.) put it not in the hands of my [illegible]

[illegible] alive. [illegible]

[illegible] seats harbour

With Dative quite rare

[illegible]

[illegible] in all cases are mine

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Pay.)

[illegible] after he had gone (in the [illegible])

[illegible] margin [illegible]

[illegible] but [illegible]

of Dative p. 57

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

in good style

[illegible]

(Bhag)

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[illegible] opposite to me (and [illegible])
[illegible] (a) threw against me

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] in front of, before

[illegible], [illegible] behind are mostly with Genitiv. (but with

temporal signification [illegible] before the rain)

[illegible] inside & out (or back-side) [illegible]

[illegible] outside with reference to them

it fell on my outside. [illegible]

[illegible] (a) the front to the king

N.B. ~~for~~ The oblique case (§ 43. B.)

[illegible] (V.Ch.) in the case of the [illegible] what was done to them

must think that what was done to them [illegible] § 43.

[illegible] the Acc. may [illegible] plur (Tran) [illegible]

[illegible] it will [illegible] (V.Ch.)

speaking about the Locativ, we ~~put~~ first be

[illegible] in the Dativ [illegible]

well to ~~speak~~ treat of the proper Locativ then of the oblique [illegible]

[illegible] about it in the Gen [illegible]

A. The proper Loc. is [illegible] (house) [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] (V.Ch.) [illegible] stand in view of [illegible]

[illegible] foot, measure! It not only expresses

[illegible] shortened from [illegible] whom nothing gets [illegible]

[illegible] love bestowed on [illegible] the direction to [illegible]

the being in or at but also the [illegible] (V.Ch.) he cannot love God

[illegible] the love which I have for you

[illegible] he went into the chapel [illegible]

[illegible] he went up into the house. [illegible]

[illegible] amongst, referring to [illegible] individuals

"among" it serves for comparison

[illegible] signification [illegible] the highest [illegible]

[illegible] the little one among them.

[illegible] smaller than the

[illegible] that (a) & they [illegible] simple

this [illegible] for the Ablat case (§ 41. 2.) explained

most [illegible] in any way [illegible]

B. The Loc. is also the oblique case, because all cases [illegible]

signify a part of the Noun Nominativ, something in it

(in [illegible]) [illegible]

or about it, but not the whole. The forms of it

V.Ch. if he has enemies, in the case of enemies (arising)

are first [illegible], then the more organic forms [illegible],

[illegible], and lastly the emphatic [illegible]. To the examples given

in the note to § 10, & § 17.2. we add here one, in which the 3 forms

are joined [illegible] Malayalam

[illegible]

history. [illegible] country-custom.

in the evening when it becomes dark (a.) [illegible]

2, The oblique case stands for the absol. or Nom. with [illegible]

[illegible] (but [illegible])

[illegible] till the 9th hour

[illegible] (a) [illegible] (V.Ch.)

[illegible] so long till he [illegible]

[illegible] (in any one case)

[illegible] no honour will he show to anyone

[illegible] middle

the day after [illegible]

for the Gen. with [illegible]

[illegible] after ~~that~~ he had [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] by way of this country also:- [illegible]

[illegible] through the air (came)

[illegible] as often is plur for [illegible]

here as Gen. (as often is plur for [illegible]) if not taken for a form of oblique case, the quality which man may acquire from ~~animals~~ [illegible] animals.

[illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible] (V.Ch. often)

1. Loc. for Nom. persons of Rank.

[illegible]

2. for Dat. [illegible]

[illegible] other places [illegible]

x) which is preferred for temporal relations as [illegible] one,

[illegible] at first

[illegible] many [illegible] always [illegible] my tongue

[illegible] they went to the room [illegible]

[illegible] the mirror [illegible] except through mouth into belly

Loc. and with Postpositions as oppos.

[illegible] afterwards having gone – [illegible]

[illegible] among them

3. The substitutes mentioned § 10 are [illegible], topic "with the absolute case & [illegible], putting it [illegible]

~~and~~ [illegible]

Loc. [illegible] also Loc. abs. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I sent the book by him, in his hand.

[illegible] gave in his keeping.

[illegible] (a) [illegible] jewel amongst women

[illegible] for Nom. [illegible] also in [illegible]

[illegible]

their father

[illegible] our act

[illegible] the income of a year

---

for the [illegible]

also for the [illegible]

Prep. [illegible]

The peculiar [illegible] not

two following [illegible]

1, the plur. [illegible]

the person [illegible]

for [illegible]

Therefore [illegible]

Christ addr[illegible]

2) The [illegible]

in the [illegible]

to all the [illegible]

Some Vell[illegible]

love

we lov[illegible]

N.B. The Lo[illegible]

is also [illegible]

to give [illegible]

In both cases [illegible]

And with [illegible]

I had [illegible]

but in [illegible]

[illegible]

for the Loc. [illegible] (& other Adverbs) see §32, 1. [illegible] at that time

[illegible] at last [illegible] the cap caught fire at the

[illegible] what is current, customary, in a country [illegible] granted to the temple right.

[illegible] of what is (in the) far. [illegible] from another country

[illegible] strike on the stomach

also for the Local Dative [illegible] they went to Eelam in Cingala [illegible]

[illegible] called him into the company

[illegible] feared them [illegible] cf §39

§44. Pronouns

A The peculiarities in the use of the Personal Pronouns are chiefly the two following: 1, the plur. of the first person is a double one: [illegible] not much used but in terms of subject in any case where just the subject changes [illegible] that (I) may give you [illegible] the person or persons addressed whilst നാം has a local signification, including both parties, I & thou, we and ye. for ye or 3 persons often [illegible]

Therefore men praying to God may say [illegible] we (the speaking party) are all sinners: whilst Christ addressing his father says [illegible] as we (I & thou) are one. John 17, 22.

2) The reflex. Pron. താൻ though next relating to the 3d person in the singular form [illegible] received the power of relating to all the 3 persons [illegible] his own brother [illegible] they [illegible]

[illegible] in known person repetition produces the distributive signification of every [illegible]

Some Vellaler quarrelled with each other on the way. [illegible] no love between husband [illegible] each one walks as he is [illegible] they also [illegible]

[illegible] you ought to ~~taught~~ likes love among (your) selves = each other.

[illegible] (distinguishing the persons)

[illegible] we love not each other [illegible] (what is the difference between them)

N.B. The Loc. തന്നെ is used adverbially for: even, just, only (but [illegible] alone) by itself

[illegible] in that very manner [illegible] just so, be it so. [illegible] lay alone [illegible] died by itself (was not killed)

[illegible] is also and, adverbially, where several points are enumerated, to give emphasis to each & to join them: [illegible]

[illegible] (Sab.) with Direction to [illegible] to us as well as to others it will be a source of grief

In both cases if it you go, if you stay - in the one as well as in the other.

And with copulation [illegible] signifies: nevertheless. [illegible] (H) & yet it is found written in many Scriptures

I had much trouble, true [illegible] but even thus I succeeded in the business.

[illegible]

(V. Ch.) however treasuries & granaries may be filled he yet never likes to give presents

3) ~~About~~ On the honorific use of the Personal pronouns it is not necessary to expatiate: exercise only can teach all the niceties about observed herein by natives. The plural of the first person (but നാം more than [illegible]) [illegible] are used by respectable persons instead of ഞാൻ. ഈ ഭാഗം "this side" has more of a humble colour: & [illegible] is the way in which a subject speaks of himself before the king (as in Hebr. עַבְדְּךָ). – Only Inferiors are addressed by നീ, fathers & other superiors by [illegible]. In conversation with known & unknown persons താൻ, "himself" sounds (~~serves~~) nearly as ~~one~~ one speaking to equals ([illegible])

Also other pronouns of the 3d person are applied ~~to the second~~ addressing a superior: espec. [illegible] "that side", f.i. speaking to Brahmins. higher is [illegible] "those there" (German: Sie, they for you): and similar expressions as [illegible] "those the [illegible]"

~~3), About~~ The Demonstratives ഈ, അ may be joined not only with nouns as ഈ മകൻ this son, അ മകൻ that son, but also with participles, then being equivalent to proper nouns: [illegible] "this article laid", or [illegible] "this which has here been laid"

2. The Neuter sing. is very commonly used without regard to Gender & Number: [illegible] this here is the [illegible]

[illegible] – he has 6 sons. Of it there [illegible]

3. Repetition produces Distributives [illegible] they, each one severally [illegible] their minds. [illegible] singly, according [illegible] (adj. like [illegible]) [illegible] the superiority in the [illegible] [illegible] those & those men. [illegible]

4. ഈ ന is used where Europeans would put what? [illegible] One cannot know, that what he said is such or such? = what [illegible] one may know what

[illegible] = I (pl) love

[illegible] given to me

[illegible] you must remain here as my support.

[illegible] [illegible] & I sorrow your [illegible]

for "his, thine"

[illegible]

[illegible] perhaps the glory of the temple

ungrateful [illegible]

[illegible] (bundy [illegible])

[illegible] etc. used like [illegible] in [illegible] must be well exercised (f. ch.)

[illegible] the Neuter who thus went

[illegible]

Neutr. [illegible] often used for [illegible] yet [illegible] if any of us should be (pres)

[illegible] often expletive [illegible] = Equal with the kings (pol) [illegible] when it was noon

[illegible] like [illegible] marks of coins

[illegible]

Divers castes [illegible]

5. The Pron. Nouns അവൻ, അവൾ etc in connex. with Adj. & Rel. Pron. include the Copula: അവൻ വലിയവൻ he is great [illegible]

Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Old Slav. Lithuan. Goth. & Germ. languages

Francis Bopp
1833

Sounds & Signs

Short vowels in Sanscrit (ĭ lighter than a; ŭ very constant) (ŭ in Arab. more noble than ĭ)

a, i, u (ṛ later out of ar) Goth. has also no ε, o (falth ... giba ...) Gr. α, ε, ο for अ, lat. a, e, o, ŭ

... Gr. often η, ω for आ (Gen. plur. âm, ων; Dual. ताम् των; dadâmi δίδωμι) Slav ă ... ā vidară – vdova Widow (bû – by; sûnu – syn)

... ai) a + u – ओ (au) ... (êmi – εἶμι; patês – πόσις; vêda – οἶδα) Slav & goth au ... ευ οι ... lat ē amēmus kāmayēma (ékataras ... dêva ... deus – dêvas ... bovis – gô, gavi)

... āi) ā + u – औ (ᾱυ āu)

... before s – laupsinu ... (laupsinsu ...), ... hanisyāmi from han.

... s & r. – in Zend mâo = mâs, luna, acc. मासम् mâonhĕm. (s represented by cons. & vow.)

in Goth k & g. but also h. aih ... plur. aigun ...

Gutt. ... in Zend for श, because first for ञ – gô βοῦς – gâos, in the sense of ... – Zâo 3

Aspirates are easily interchanged (धर = हर ? dûmas – fumus han, dan = θείνω, φένω. Goth. thliuhan = fliehen

χ sometimes = ḱ (naka ὄνυξ Nagel; κόγχη śanka, χαίρω = kan ...)

ĝ ĝarma θερμη, laghu – levis, leicht, light. Ahd „lihti"

palat arose from Gutt. vâć (vox) N. vâk, plur. I. vâgbis vâkšu. are not in Goth

pacâmi ... partum ... πέσσω, ... πέπτω

ćatur N. ćatvâras quatuor τέτταρες, τέσσαρες, fidvôr Litth. ketturi

panćan quinque, πέντε, πέμπε, fimf, penki (Litth.) pers.

râgan rex – râgata Silber argentum ἄργυρος. gânu genu γόνυ

... spalten scindo. छाया σκιά. प्रछ् = fragen goth frah. rogo ... precor

dentals (abound much in prakrit ... पढम first for प्रथम) not in Zend

... always τ, ध & द represented by θ. ... दा δι, मधु μέθυ. duhitar θυγάτηρ

Litth diewas θεός. – स, ... in Plur. Dual τε, τον. asti ἐστιν, rata rota

... δάκρυμα. dîpa = λαμπάς ... = ... dêha Goth leik. – ... Gr.

Pushtoo ... Slav pater ...

... hvêleiks = ...) Zend p sometimes f ... Goth f.

... pêna ... Slaw pjena ...). b very common (as d) = φ

... fui. but in lat. also = b. salu-ber, candela-brum, ama-bo, ama-bam. Dat. bus.

... Prakr. has often g for y, thus {युवन् ... – Verbs in ... = Verbs in – ayâmi yuvan, juvenis ... Zend has ... sh (french j) yûyam make to be

... into a guttural as vic-si from vic-o. facio = ... from ...

... often ... – These 2 as in Semit. lang. can not stand at the end.

... aspa ... vîspa ... In Pushtoo dropped: as ...

... ant = opu-lent, Goth. lauds (hvêlauds) quantus, sval. tantus, samal. ...

Ahd pirumes: bhâvayâmas ...

... antaras = alter ... balbus = ... ध्मा = flare.

... ar. – r in lat & gr. sometimes interposed ... ... corpus, corporis

brachium. frango ...